My BRADLEY Family Line

Jim Gudenrath

2025

Introduction

When I wrote “On Being A Gudenrath” in 2020, I focused on the surnames of my four grandparents – Gudenrath, Puls, Waters and Schumacher. I did not write about my great-grandmothers other than to record their surnames on family tree pages. One great-grandmother's surname was **Bradley** and this research paper focuses on unraveling what turned out to be her very interesting ancestry.

My paternal grandmother, **Regina Waters Gudenrath (1888-1965)**, or “Mema” as I called her, was from Rapides Parish, Louisiana and was the only grandparent I knew when I was an adult. Her mother was **Mary Aguste “Mollie” Bradley Waters (1856-1935)**, and I remember from my childhood that she was from New Orleans, and this somehow conferred an aura of importance to her – in Mema’s view. So, I wondered about her as I progressed on my family tree, but it took me a long time to identify her ancestral origins.

My difficulty with **Mollie Bradley’s** roots stemmed from her surname being very common in the colonial era. I researched **Bradley** intermittently until finally in 2024, I uncovered a breakthrough clue that gave me a new direction to pursue.

What I uncovered linked me to the Great Migration from the Virginia and Carolina Colonies, through the Cumberland Gap in the Appalachians, to the Kentucky River Valley, and then south through Tennessee to Louisiana via the mighty Mississippi.

As a youngster, I read about Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett and other fabled frontiersmen. I grew up watching movies and television shows based on their lives and adventures. I loved it all, but the history portrayed was totally abstract to me – until genealogy placed me squarely into the story via my 4th great-grandfather – **Edward Bradley** (1726-1805).

Bradley – Generational Tree

1. ***Edward Bradley** (1680-1732) m: Sarah Terry*
2. ***Edward Bradley** (1726-1805) m1: ??? m2: Catherine ???*
3. ***Terry Bradley** (1785-1833) m: Sarah Duncan*
4. ***Terry Houston Bradley** (1824-1884) m: Sophia Aguste Fromme*
5. ***Mary Aguste “Mollie” Bradley Waters** (1856-1935) m: Geo R Waters*
6. ***Regina Leonille Waters Gudenrath** (1888-1965) – my grandmother*

Before I get to sources and records, it will be helpful to say something about my nomenclature and method. Not only is the **Bradley** surname common, the given names of male Bradleys repeat from one generation to the next. So, for clarity, I have inserted a birth year in parentheses to distinguish each of them. This was a strategy I copied from Wendell Bradley's 1994 research paper that finally gave me the breakthrough clue that I referenced earlier. I'll talk about that research paper next.

1. Edward Bradley (1680-1732) – my 5th great grandfather
Edward(1680) Bradley m: Sarah Jane Terry (1685-1750)
Isaac (1705-17??)
John (1707-1778) m1: Diane ??, m2: Mary Ledbetter
Terry Thomas (1725-1784) m: Molly Keeling
Edward (1726-1805) m1: ??, m2: Catherine ?? – my 4th ggrandfather

Two Bradley researchers, Wendell Bradley and Joyce Bradley McComb, wrote books and research papers on their findings, and they published trees for several unrelated Bradley clans. **Edward(1680) Bradley** and his descendants comprised one of the Bradley clans covered in their work.

Joyce Bradley McComb's collection is at the Tennessee State Archive in Nashville. Her work was referenced in Wendell Bradley's 1994 treatise "Bradleys of Virginia and the South" by Wendell H Bradley. McComb made the compelling case that the given name **"Terry"** was the surname of **Edward(1680)'s** wife, **Sarah Jane Terry**. The entire Wendell Bradley treatise can be found online, but I have included one relevant page below.

The Bradley paper states that **Edward(1680) Bradley** had at least four sons – one son, Isaac, died before adulthood, and two sons John and Thomas Terry have been extensively researched on Ancestry.com. But, neither of those two sons leads to my **Mollie Bradley**. The fourth son was identified by Wendell Bradley as **Edward(1726) Bradley.** He did not appear in any existing Ancestry.com trees, but was in Kentucky, and that is where my research trail always went cold. So, was he the missing link?

I knew from obituaries that **Mollie Bradley's** father was **Terry(1824) Houston Bradley,** and that his father was **Terry (1785) Bradley** married to **Sarah Duncan** in Kentucky in 1806. Of the two well-researched Bradley brothers, each one had multiple sons, and each one named a son Terry – either the first or middle name. Their multiple sons in turn named sons Terry, so that there were eighteen Terry Bradleys in the first three generations.

Of those eighteen, I identified five **Terry Bradleys** born around 1785, which made them the correct age to be candidates for my **Terry(1785)**. I was able to trace four of the five **Terry Bradleys** back to the two well-studied sons of **Edward(1680).** But, I also traced the four of them to the 1840 US Census, which ruled them out – I knew my **Terry(1785)** had

died in the 1830s in Louisiana. So, the task now was to find source materials that would connect that fifth **Terry Bradley** to **Edward(1726) Bradley.**

THE BRADLEY-TERRY CONNECTION

Here is the story extracted from our Bradley database, and arranged essentially chronologically:

1) First, the birth data which we have known for many years; unfortunately, these are the only children listed for Edward 1680 Bradley.

2) Next, we find Edward in St. Paul's parish on processioner's lists with Thomas Bradley and more significantly, James Terry. Note that Thomas had died by 1716, and that Edward removed in 1719.

3) Then, we find Edward's estate being executed in Caroline Co., VA in 1733/4 by--James Terry!

4) And, in the 1740's we find John 1707 purchasing property in Orange Co., VA with Terrys as his neighbors. Here, we confirm that this is in fact, John, son of Edward Bradley, decd, of Hanover and Caroline counties.

5) John sells out in 1746; his wife is Diana. Next, we have a Terry Bradley of Albemarle Parish in 1752; this could be a son of either Edward or Thomas Bradley of St. Paul's Parish, VA.

6) Then, in 1772-1776 we have Terry Bradley in Surry Co., NC; probably the one found earlier in Albemarle Parish, VA.

7) And the list of Bradleys in the Revolution supports my story, the pension records for the war of 1812 may provide more information on (James) Terry Bradley.

8) Then, we note that John 1707 names Thomas, James Terry, Edward, and Isaac sons in his will. This certainly supports the story--but proves nothing.

9) We append property transactions in Surry Co., NC; these associate Terry with Leonard Kiching Bradley who left quite a record across KY and MO.

10) Also, we include documentation on Edward Bradley (wife Elizabeth) of KY who we find closely associated with Leonard 1756 Bradley in KY. Incidentally, Leonard 1756 Bradley' wife was Mary Boone, niece of Daniel. And, by his testimony, Edward was born 1726, he is apparently part of this line, and he is probably another son of Edward 1680.

11) We find an Edward Bradley witnessing Philip Goodbread's will in Rutherford Co., NC in 1806, and an Edward Bradley Named in George Winn's will in KY in 1801. These are obviously two Edward Bradleys, but they may be of the same line.

12) Also, we find James Bradley, son of Terry Bradley of Fayette Co., KY. This was the county into which the Bradleys removed in the 1780's. We find there also a Zion Bradley who seemed to be a part of the same family.

13) And, finally, Leonard 1756 Bradley named a son Terry, and his children perpetuated the Terry name.

Joyce Bradley McCombs transcribed letter to Wendell H Bradley in 1994

2. Edward Bradley (1726-1805) – my 4th great grandfather

Edward(1726) Bradley m1: ?? m2: Catherine??

Edward (1750-1795) m: Molly Duncan

James (Private) (1752-1792) m1: ??

Terry (1785-1833) m: Sarah Duncan – my 3X ggrandfather

Masdra (1787-1855) m: Aaron Jobe

Sally (1789-1866) m1: Samuel Carson m2: Hardy Pope

Edward(1726) did turn out to be the father of **Terry (1785)**. Initially, I only found three salient facts about him – he was a protégé' of frontiersman Daniel Boone, he was a founding Trustee of Boonesborough in 1775, and (along with sons Edward and James) he was a signatory to the 1780 Cumberland Compact, which governed Tennessee prior to statehood in 1794. Then I accessed court and land records via familysearch.org's brand new doc search tool, and also made in-person visits to relevant courthouses and genealogy libraries, and a picture began to emerge.

Edward(1726) was born in Virginia Colony, and was raised in western North Carolina Colony. His father died when he was only about five years old, so he probably was raised by his brother, **John(1707)**, older by twenty years. The land records in Virginia and North Carolina do not show any land ownership by **Edward(1726).** He was not a farmer, but rather he hunted and trapped in the unsettled open territory west of the Appalachian Mountains beginning around 1755. He and other frontiersmen who made their living in the lucrative beaver fur trade were called "long-hunters."

By around 1750, at age twenty-five years, **Edward(1726)** had two sons in North Carolina Colony – Edward, Jr and James. I found no information on the mother of these sons, nor did I find a marriage record. I did find that both boys grew up in North Carolina, and James served in the Revolutionary War in 1776 with the rank of Private. Both sons were living west of the Appalachians by 1780, and were signers of the Cumberland Compact. Ultimately, Edward, Jr and James were the keys for me to unravel this generation of my Bradley family, as I will discuss later.

As I said, **Edward(1726)** hunted and trapped west of the Appalachian Mountains for decades, and he was often away from North Carolina for months, or even a year, at a time. While on these expeditions, he lived off the land and, in the outdoors, and he traded and fought with Native Americans who had hunted in that territory for centuries.

The principal homeland of the Native tribes was north and west of this area, and they came and went, usually seasonally. Some Native Chieftains saw the "long-hunters" as traders, and others saw them as encroaching on their sacred hunting grounds. The "long-hunters" knew this, so the friend or foe question was always part of the equation.

By the time of the Revolutionary War in 1776, **Edward(1726)** was fifty years old, and he did not serve in the War. He was already permanently in the Northwest Territory (as it

was known at the time) which was then part of the state of Virginia. In 1775 he had been an “axe man” in Daniel Boone’s trail crew on the Cumberland expedition, a project of Richard Henderson of the Transylvania Company to found a 14th colony. They blazed a new trail for settlers, and established Fort Boonesborough near the Kentucky River to protect the settlers from Native Americans.

Boonesborough lasted for two years and was then abandoned, but **Edward(1726)** was an original trustee of the settlement. Eight more forts were established to replace Boonesborough, and one was Bryant’s Station where **Edward(1726)** moved, as did Daniel Boone.

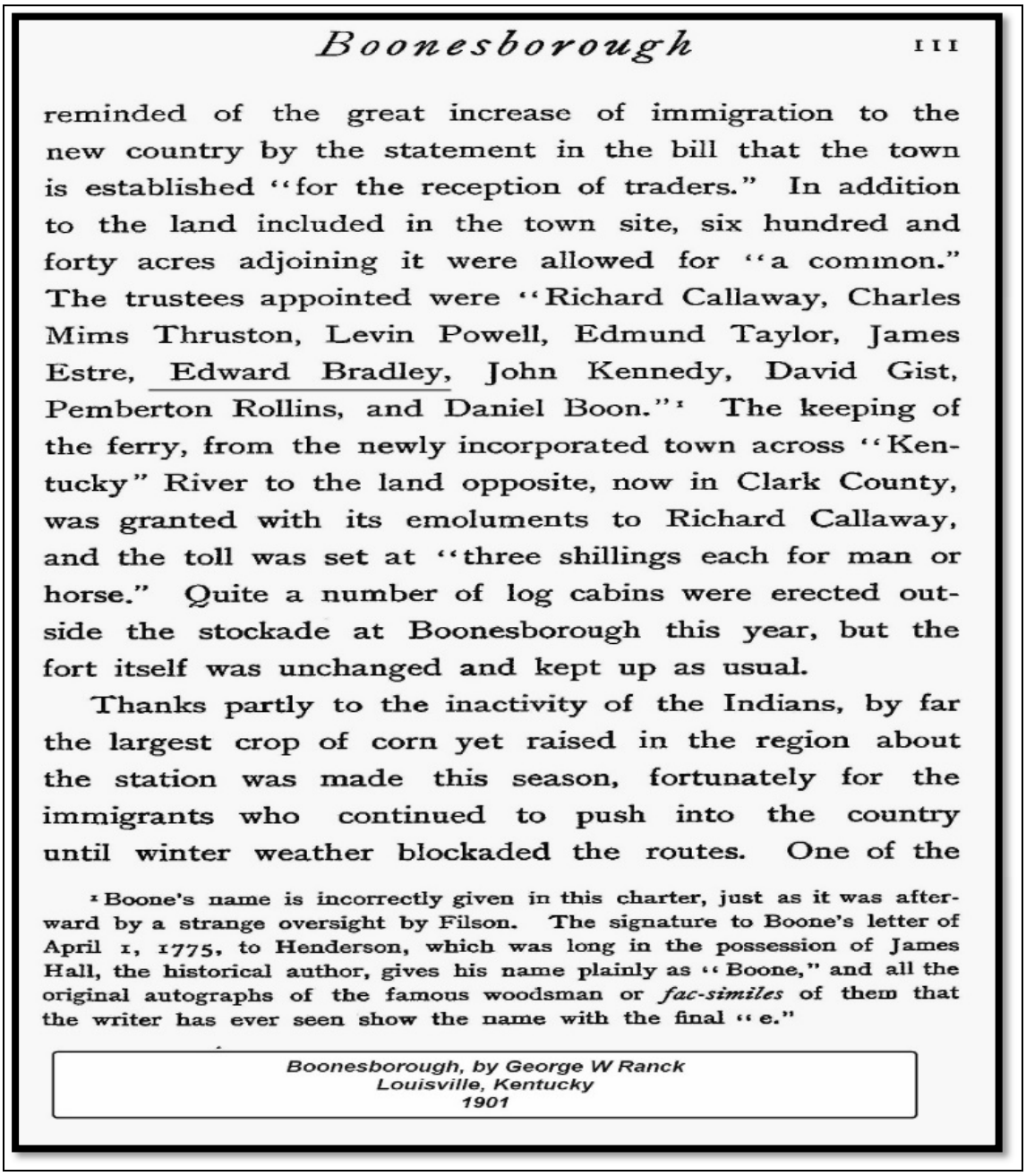
Near Bryant’s Station, **Edward(1726)** bought a 400-acre settlement claim surrounded by an additional 1000-acre preemption claim in Fayette County (later Bourbon County) and built a home. He made his living from buying and selling land claim warrants, “piloting” other settlers who sought to make land claims, and by selling off pieces of his own preemption on Cove Creek on Cooper’s Run branch of the Licking River north of Lexington, Kentucky.

Land claims were available for purchase by new settlers at very low prices, and were awarded to Revolutionary War veterans for free as compensation for their service. The claim methodology was very rudimentary, the survey process was poorly defined, and constant litigation ensued due to faulty land titles resulting from overlapping property lines. It took decades to sort out the mess. Daniel Boone was so exasperated by all the demands placed on him from lawsuits, that he moved to Missouri circa 1800, died there in 1820, and never set foot in Kentucky again.

Edward(1726) was deposed in several land title lawsuits, and he recounted many details on the settling of the Kentucky River Valley. In these depositions, he described how he had hunted in the Kentucky Territory for many years, and how he had acted as “pilot” for parties wanting to identify unclaimed land for settlement in the new frontier. In two of the depositions he states his age, placing his birthdate as 1726. Seven of these depositions are in the Appendix.

Between 1785-1790, **Edward(1726)** fathered three more children, a son **Terry(1785),** and two daughters – Masdra and Sally. I’ll talk about his children in a later section. He was almost sixty years old by this time, so he had a much younger wife. I did not find a marriage record, although marriage bonds did exist in that era. Deed records in Bourbon County identify an Edward Bradley and his wife Catherine, and I think that this is him. So, her given name was Catherine, but I don’t know her surname.

Edward(1726) lived in what is today, Bourbon County, Kentucky for about 33 years, and was around 77 years of age when he died circa 1803. I found no death record for him, but the last time he appeared in the public records of Bourbon County, Kentucky was 8 Sep 1801 when he sat for a deposition. I didn’t find any record of Catherine Bradley other than as his wife on several deeds.



Boonesborough 111

reminded of the great increase of immigration to the new country by the statement in the bill that the town is established "for the reception of traders." In addition to the land included in the town site, six hundred and forty acres adjoining it were allowed for "a common." The trustees appointed were "Richard Callaway, Charles Mims Thruston, Levin Powell, Edmund Taylor, James Estre, Edward Bradley, John Kennedy, David Gist, Pemberton Rollins, and Daniel Boon."[1] The keeping of the ferry, from the newly incorporated town across "Kentucky" River to the land opposite, now in Clark County, was granted with its emoluments to Richard Callaway, and the toll was set at "three shillings each for man or horse." Quite a number of log cabins were erected outside the stockade at Boonesborough this year, but the fort itself was unchanged and kept up as usual.

Thanks partly to the inactivity of the Indians, by far the largest crop of corn yet raised in the region about the station was made this season, fortunately for the immigrants who continued to push into the country until winter weather blockaded the routes. One of the

[1] Boone's name is incorrectly given in this charter, just as it was afterward by a strange oversight by Filson. The signature to Boone's letter of April 1, 1775, to Henderson, which was long in the possession of James Hall, the historical author, gives his name plainly as "Boone," and all the original autographs of the famous woodsman or *fac-similes* of them that the writer has ever seen show the name with the final "e."

Boonesborough, by George W Ranck
Louisville, Kentucky
1901

History of Settling Lands West of the Appalachians

Prior to the Revolutionary War, colonists were forbidden from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. By treaty, the land was the domain and hunting ground of Native Americans. But, by 1755, so called "long hunters" were packing into that wilderness in quest of fur and meat for sale back in the Virginia and North Carolina colonies. In addition, these men traded with the Natives, who hunted that same land.

In 1775 Richard Henderson privately purchased 400,000 acres of land in Kentucky and in the Cumberland River valley from the Cherokee Indians. He then contracted with Daniel Boone to raise a crew to create a trail for settlers through the Cumberland Gap. It became a key passageway through the Appalachian Mountains to the western frontier.

Henderson hoped North Carolina and Virginia would accept this transaction–known as the Transylvania Purchase–and lobbied for the endorsement of the land provisions of the Cumberland Compact. Both North Carolina and Virginia disallowed the purchase, but granted Henderson two hundred thousand acres of land in 1780 as compensation. Despite frequent attacks that saw approximately one-third of the original signers of the Cumberland Compact killed by Native Americans, the Cumberland settlements thrived and were permanent by 1784.

The Cumberland Trail and subsequent trails called “traces” made the frontier accessible to pioneers, and they began to purchase land from Henderson. With the Revolutionary War underway, Virginia and North Carolina saw the new frontier as a way to supply the Continental Army, and both encouraged settlement by establishing the system of eight forts to protect settlers from increasingly hostile Native Americans.

The land between the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers became Kentucky County, Virginia. The land south of the Cumberland River became the Tennessee District of North Carolina. Several land purchases and treaties with Native American tribes defined these new territories, and facilitated settler land ownership.

In 1780, the 36.30’ parallel (The Walker Line) became the demarcation line between these territories, and Kentucky County, Virginia was subdivided into three new counties (Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette) plus a large area reserved for land to compensate Revolutionary War Veterans. These counties then comprised the Kentucky District of Virginia until that state ceded it to the Union upon ratifying the Constitution in 1789. It became the state of Kentucky in 1792.

The land south of the Walker Line became the Washington District of North Carolina, with a large area also reserved to compensate North Carolina’s Revolutionary War Veterans. The Washington District became the Southwest Territory of the United States when North Carolina ceded it to the USA upon ratifying the Constitution in 1790. It became the state of Tennessee in 1794.

The Revolutionary War Grants for veterans were very attractive, because of the opportunity to own large land tracts (depending on a veteran’s service status) that lay just across the mountains. Also, it was now convenient to get to the new territories by both land and by river.

Many of **Edward(1726)’s** relatives came from North Carolina to settle in the Cumberland and Kentucky River Valleys. These Bradleys and their offspring, branched into Fayette and Bourbon County, Kentucky, into Smith and White County, Tennessee, into Randolph County, Missouri, and into Brazoria County, Texas, to name a few areas.

Others of the family stayed in North Carolina where they are found today in Rutherford, Polk, Caswell and other counties.

Kentucky/Tennessee Research Trip (Sep 2024)

I combed through online records over the years, with some success piecing Bradley ancestors together. With my information, I felt like I needed to see the 1780 frontier west of the Appalachian Mountains for myself. Marion is always game for a genealogy trip, because it is time on the road together, and it exposes us to so much interesting history.

In September 2024, we flew in and out of Nashville and completed a 1500-mile road trip. We first drove to Lexington, Kentucky, then went to Washington/Maysville, Kentucky on the Ohio River, then east to the mountains. In the mountains we drove south on the Blue Ridge Parkway, visited the Biltmore in Ashville, NC and then returned to Middle Tennessee via Knoxville and Chattanooga. Back in Nashville, we went to Franklin in Williamson County, and toured the local Civil War battlefield. All along the way we stopped at libraries and courthouses to find things that were not accessible online, which was really the aim and hope of the trip.

Outside of Lexington, Kentucky we visited Boonesborough State Park where a replica of the original Fort has been built. It reminded me of both Williamsburg, Virginia and old Vermilionville, Louisiana because of the detailed restorations and re-enactments of frontier life. The first thing you see in the park is a commemorative obelisk, and **Edward(1726)** is enshrined there in carved granite as an original founder. We had arrived just one year short of 250 years since the founding of the fort. I had one of those great genealogy moments where I was awe-struck at what my ancestor's life must have been like (see Appendix for photos).

Next, in Old Washington in Mason County, Kentucky we took a walking tour with a volunteer from the Paxton House, a museum now, but originally a roadhouse inn built around 1810. Later, it was part of the underground railroad for slaves trying to get to freedom in Ohio. The one road through the historic town is the old road to Lexington.

Two miles away in Maysville, Kentucky we experienced what life looked like on the Ohio River 200+ years earlier. I had other ancestors there, surname Waters, like my Bradley ancestors. Marion and I spent my 79th birthday in an ancient tavern on Water Street, musing about what came before.

After sightseeing in western North Carolina, we toured the Civil War battleground and Carnton Plantation that served as a hospital in Franklin, Tennessee, near Nashville. It was a sobering reminder of the horror that was the Civil War. In Franklin, the librarian at the genealogy library uncovered a lawsuit that involved Bradleys and included 55 images and spanned 25 years – all over a land title dispute there in Williamson County.

I didn't have time to read the two centuries old handwritten transcript on the spot, so I read the lawsuit after we came home, expecting it to be of little importance. The title

was Craighead and Darby vs. Joseph Love and James Bradley. I was astonished to find that it contained a deposition from **Edward(1726)** describing his early activities in Kentucky, a deposition of General Thomas Bradley (a cousin) and a deposition from my **Terry(1785)** with a brief sketch of his origins – in their own words. The defendant James Bradley was Private James Bradley who fought in the Revolutionary War, signed the Cumberland Compact, and was a son of **Edward(1726).** This was the key that would open the door on my research. More on the lawsuit in the next section.

3. Terry Bradley (1785-1833) – my 3rd great grandfather

Terry(1785) Bradley m: 1806 – Sarah Duncan (1786-1827)

Anderson Rice Bradley (1807-1876)

Nancy Bradley (1809-1888) m: Benjamin Turner

Avarilla Bradley (1821-1884) m1: Wilcox m2: Richardson

Walter Bradley (1822-1833) – died young

Sarah Ann Bradley (1823-1910) m: John Pierre David

Terry Houston Bradley (1824-1884) – my 2x ggrandfather

Terry(1785)'s children left records stating their father was from Tennessee, but that isn't really accurate. **Edward(1726)** lived in Fayette County, Kentucky, but he had land in Davidson County, Tennessee on Stone River just north of Nashville (named Blue Lick) at the time of **Terry(1785)'S** birth, although I don't think he ever lived there. But, to be precise, Kentucky became a state in 1792, and prior to that Fayette County was part of Virginia. Tennessee became a state in 1794, and prior to that Davidson County was part of North Carolina. So, his birth place is really an unknown.

The Record of Kentucky Marriages 1783-1965 shows **Terry(1785)** married Sarah Duncan on 30 Oct 1806 in Adair County, Kentucky, and that Sarah was the daughter of James Duncan. They probably married in Columbia which was the Adair County seat. From there, they moved to Burkesville in Cumberland County, Kentucky where they were living in the 1810 US Census. Both of their two oldest children, born in 1807 and 1809 are in that census, and both record themselves later as being from Kentucky.

The marriage bond for **Terry(1785)** and Sarah (Duncan) Bradley (1) proves their 1806 Adair County, Kentucky marriage, and (2) was my first clue that **Terry(1785) Bradley** was from near the Cumberland River and (3) shows Sarah Duncan was from Adair County, Kentucky and was the daughter of James Duncan and Avarilla (Shelton) Duncan. There is ample Duncan family evidence for Sarah's ancestors, so I haven't covered that record in this research.

James Duncan was actually listed as a witness to an **Edward(1726)** deposition in 1798, so the two men knew each other, and that perhaps explains how Terry and Sarah knew each other.

Terry(1785) is listed as paying a head tax in Williamson County, Tennessee for the years 1812-1819. When we visited Franklin, Tennessee, I found several records in the Williamson County Probate archives showing **Terry(1785)** bought things at estate sales, and many of these items were tools related to carpentry, furniture and cabinet making. Records online at familysearch.org show the estate sale of Joseph Potts, deceased on 6 Dec 1818 in Williamson County, Tennessee. **Terry(1785)** purchases 2 rasps, sundry tools, glass paper, a small tent saw, a whet stone, planks, table legs, timber, and files.

After paying a head tax in Williamson County, Tennessee in 1819, he wasn't in the future tax records, nor was he recorded buying items at estate sales. But he apparently remained close enough to give his deposition in Davidson County in 1823 in the long-running lawsuit, Craighead and Darby vs Joseph Love and James Bradley, over legal title to 274 acres in Williamson County, decided by the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Circa 1824, **Terry(1785)** loaded his family of six, and all of their belongings, onto a keelboat and floated down the Cumberland River, to the Ohio River and down the Mississippi River to south Louisiana. The family spent a time in Plaquemine, Louisiana, but then continued on to St. Martinville and Franklin, in the Teche Country. He lastly bought property in 1828 in Vermilionville (today named Lafayette, Louisiana).

His wife Sarah died in the late 1820s, probably in St Martinville, before the move to Vermilionville. Terry and family were in the 1830 US Census in Lafayette Parish, and from land records I can see that he had a cabinet and furniture shop in Vermilionville next to the Lafayette Parish Courthouse. He sold his shop to his oldest son after only two years, in 1832, and, I think, died in the next year or two. There is no record of either **Terry(1785)'s** or Sarah's death that I could find.

There is a tree on Ancestry that says family lore is that **Terry(1785)** and Sarah drowned in an accident on the Red River near Alexandria. The 1830 US Census doesn't bear that story out, as there is no female in the family group that could be Sarah. Another possible version of that story is that the Teche Bayou did flood in 1827, and perhaps Sarah was drowned, prompting **Terry(1785)'s** move to Vermilionville.

There were also frequent outbreaks of yellow fever at that time, and it is likely that **Terry(1785)** succumbed to that disease about 1833, and his son Walter may have as well. The prevalence of disease may also be what prompted his oldest son Anderson Bradley to leave the Teche Country and move to Alexandria. Additionally, Anderson was a Protestant Methodist Episcopalian in a French speaking Catholic society, so he was an outlier to the local culture in south Louisiana.

US Census Records for Terry(1785) Bradley Family

The 1810 US Census in Burkesville, Cumberland, Kentucky has Terry as Terah (sic) Bradley age 20-29 years, consistent with his 1785 birth year. The family group shows a female 20-29 years (Sarah), a son under 10 years (Anderson) and a daughter under 10 years (Nancy). The family lives next to Rice Duncan, who is brother to Sarah (Duncan)

Bradley. From that Census I have inferred that their first two children were born in Burkesville, Kentucky.

The Cumberland River runs directly through Burkesville, and leads directly to Nashville, Tennessee in Davidson County, then via the Harpeth River to Franklin Tennessee in neighboring Williamson County. Records discussed earlier document that **Terry(1785)** was around Franklin, Tennessee for most of the time between 1810-1820, but I did not find the family in the **1820 US Census**.

The 1830 US Census in Vermilionville, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, has **Terry(1785)** as Lerry (sic) Bradley age 40-49 years, again consistent with his 1785 birth year. The family group shows no female in Sarah's age bracket, inferring she has died. Also present in the family group are a male 20-29 consistent with Anderson Bradley's age, two females, and two males consistent with the ages of the younger children. Their daughter Nancy Bradley was by then married to Benjamin Turner in Vermilionville, and she is listed nearby in that Census with her husband.

Lawsuit – Craighead & Darby vs. Joseph Love & James Bradley – Key to the Identity of Terry(1785) Bradley

I mentioned this lawsuit earlier, because it provided concrete proof of which Bradley clan **Terry(1785)** belonged to. In 1784, Private James Bradley was granted Warrant No. 691 for 274 acres of land in Tennessee Territory's Military Reserve as compensation for his Revolutionary War service. He sold the warrant to Alex Nelson, who sold it to Joseph Love, so James Bradley never owned the tract himself. Years later Craighead & Darby bought a large tract at a Sheriff's sale, and Joseph Love claimed that the sale had erroneously included his 274 acres. In 1817, Craighead & Darby filed suit over title to the 274 acres, lost the suit, appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, and in 1823 Joseph Love's ownership was affirmed by the court. Private James Bradley had died in 1792, (based on **Terry(1785)'s** testimony), so Love needed Bradley's potential heirs to be identified, which was done by depositions in the suit.

Three depositions were a part of the lawsuit record. They included; (1) **Edward(1726) Bradley** who had originally led the surveyor to identify the 274 acre tract in 1784; (2) General Thomas Bradley who testified that he was a cousin to Captain James Bradley, and identified James's sole surviving son in Missouri; and (3) **Terry(1785)** who, to my absolute astonishment, testified he was half-brother to Private James Bradley – solving the mystery, once and for all, of which Bradley was **Terry(1785)'s** father. Lawsuit exhibits and these three depositions are in the Appendix.

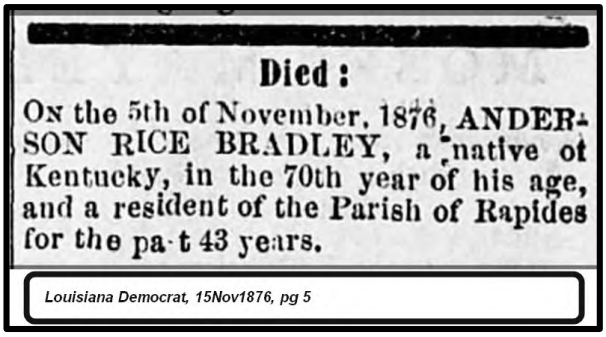
The combined testimony in these depositions proved that **Edward(1726) Bradley** had three sons – **Edward, Jr(1750)** and **Private James(1752),** then **Terry(1785)** who self-identified as half-brother to **Private James(1752). Terry(1785)** stated that he saw **James(1752)** buried in Jessamine County, Kentucky in about 1792, that his half-brother had two sons, Edward Bradley who is alive in Missouri, and William Bradley who was

killed “up north” in the War of 1812. He further states that **Edward, Jr(1750)** is dead, and had no children.

From census and land records, I found the above mentioned Edward Bradley in Jackson County, Missouri, and in 1825 he provided a quit-claim deed to Joseph Love for any ownership right he may have on the 274 acre tract that was at issue in the lawsuit. Later, this Edward Bradley moved to Collin County, Texas, near Ft. Worth with his large family, and owned a farm which, today comprises much of the land that is downtown McKinney, Texas. And there are many descendants of this family.

Information in the Obituaries of Terry(1785)’s Children

Anderson Rice Bradley was the oldest child of **Terry(1785)**, and his obituary states he was born in Kentucky in 1806, with arrival in Alexandria, Rapides Parish in 1833. He was probably born in the summer of 1807, about nine months after his parent’s 30 Oct 1806 marriage, and this would agree with his being in his 70th year.



Died :

On the 5th of November, 1876, ANDERSON RICE BRADLEY, a native of Kentucky, in the 70th year of his age, and a resident of the Parish of Rapides for the past 43 years.

Louisiana Democrat, 15Nov1876, pg 5

Anderson Bradley’s move to Rapides Parish in 1833 would somewhat confirm his father’s death about that same year. His father had sold him his cabinet and furniture making shop in Lafayette, Louisiana two years earlier. It also infers that both parents were now deceased, freeing him to move away. His middle name “Rice” seems to derive from his uncle Rice Duncan. I’m not sure about the source of “Anderson”.

Nancy Bradley Turner was the oldest daughter of **Terry(1785)**, and second oldest child. Her obituary gives a 4 Jan 1809 birthdate in Kentucky. This agrees with the 1810 US Census referenced above, where she is the female under 10 years old in that record.

Nancy’s obituary states that her family moved near Nashville, Tennessee when she was very young. Based on records cited earlier from familysearch.org, they were in Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee adjoining Nashville on the south from 1812-1819. Her obituary also states that the family came first to Plaquemine, Louisiana, and then was in both Franklin and Lafayette. This sounds right, as Plaquemine is on the Mississippi River which leads from Tennessee to Louisiana. Franklin can be accessed by water via the Atchafalaya River leading directly into Bayou Teche.

Weekly Town Talk, Alexandria, Louisiana, 15 Jan 1888, pg 3

TURNER.—In Pineville, on January 6th, 1888, of congestion, Mrs. NANCY TURNER, at the advanced age of 79 years and 2 days.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, Jan, 4th 1809. When quite yonng her parents removed to Tennessee, near Nashville, where she was raised and educated. When she was scarcely grown, her father, Terry Bradley, embarked with his family on a keel-boat the common mode of travel by river in those days, and descending the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, located temporarily at Plaquemine, in this State. From Plaquemine Mr. Bradley removed to the Teche Country, and resided at different times both at Franklin and Vermillionville, now Lafayette. There on the 30th of March, 1830, his daughter, Nancy, was united in marriage to the late Benj. Turner, Sr., a native of New York City, then engaged in mercantile pursuits at that place.

The fruits of this marriage were five children, three of which died in early childhood, the other two attained to maturity, and are to day among the best citizens of Pineville —our estimable fellow-citizen, Capt. B. Turner, and his excellent and worthy sister, Mrs. C. W. Boyce, Sr., who mourn the loss of an amiable lady and a devoted mother.

Leaving Vermillionville, they located here and on the 17th of September, 1839. Mrs. Turner was left a widow, Mr. Turner dying at this place, Pineville, from a congestive fever. The sad demise of her husband left her a penniless widow with two little children to maintain and educate. The difficulties in her way were many, but bearing all with Christian fortitude, and bracing herself with that indomitable will which was one of her characteristics she rose equal to the occasion.

She was a devout member of the Baptist Church up to the time of her death, but there being no minister of her denomination here at the time, the Rev. Mr. Duncan, with her consent, on this sad occasion ministered to her and performed the last sad rites over her at the grave.

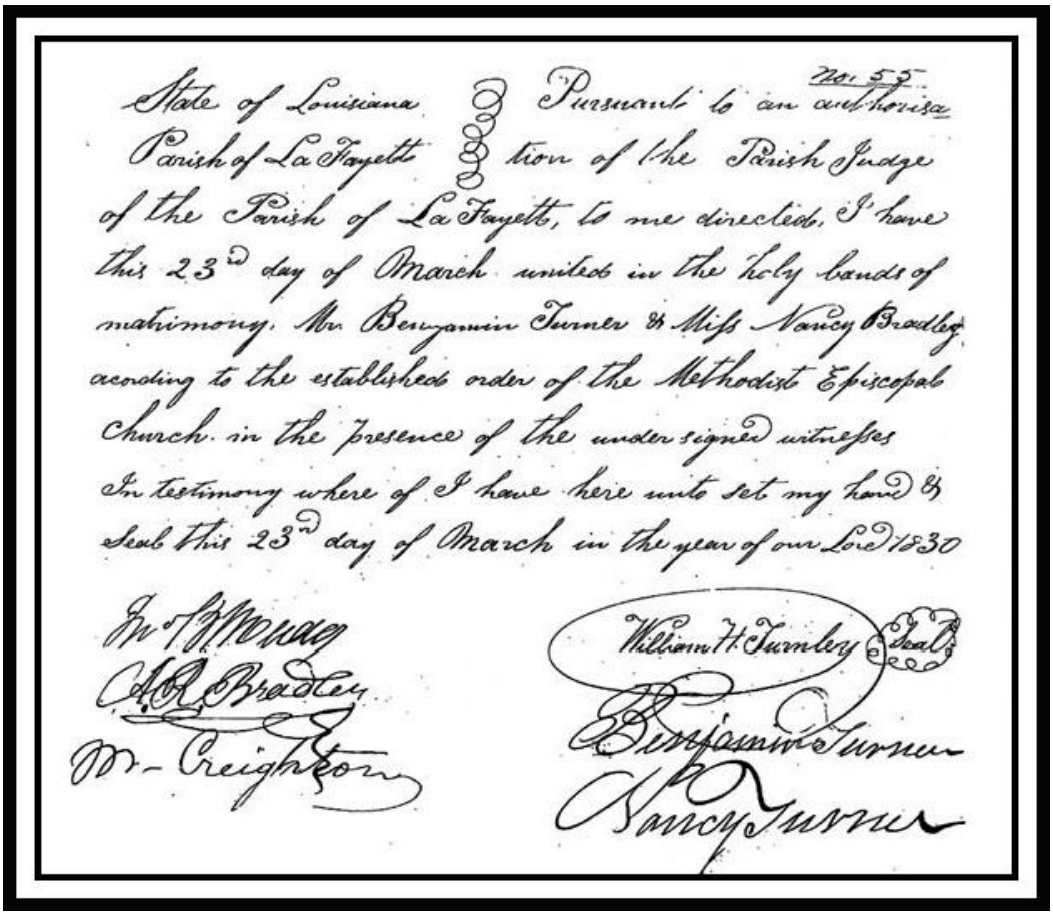
This is perhaps a befitting incident as her mother's maiden name was Duncan, she belonging to the family of that name in Kentucky.

Her familliar face so well known in the community in which she had lived for over 50 years, will long be missed by those who knew her well, and in the hereafter she will only be known to them in blessed memory.

May her Spirit rest in peace with her Redeemer.

A FRIEND.

The 1830 US Census in Vermilionville, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana shows Benjamin Turner age 30-39 years and one female age 20-29, Nancy's age. This record is consistent with her 23 Mar 1830 marriage. The marriage bond for Nancy Bradley and Benjamin Turner is at the Lafayette Parish Courthouse, and lists A R Bradley as a witness to the marriage.



State of Louisiana
Parish of La Fayett

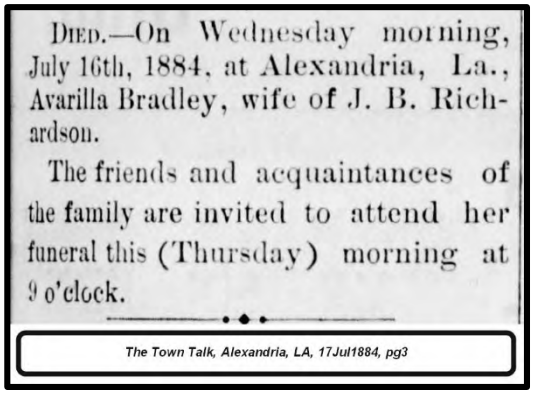
No. 52

Pursuant to an authorisation of the Parish Judge of the Parish of La Fayett, to me directed, I have this 23d day of March united in the holy bands of matrimony Mr Benjamin Turner & Miss Nancy Bradley according to the established order of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the presence of the under signed witnesses In testimony where of I have here unto set my hand & Seal this 23d day of March in the year of our Lord 1830

In[illegible]
A R Bradley
W. Creighton

William H Turnley Seal
Benjamin Turner
Nancy Turner

Avarilla Bradley Richardson was a daughter and third child of **Terry(1785)**. She married twice in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, first to Warren Wilcox, then to Jesse B Richardson. Unfortunately, her obituary doesn't offer any helpful details, but she is definitely one of the females enumerated in the 1830 US Census.



DIED.—On Wednesday morning, July 16th, 1884, at Alexandria, La., Avarilla Bradley, wife of J. B. Richardson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

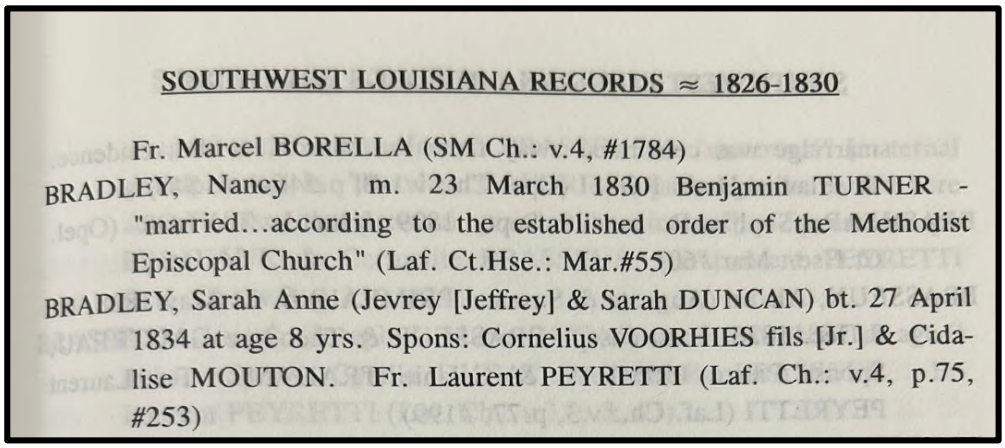
The Town Talk, Alexandria, LA, 17Jul1884, pg3

Walter Bradley was a son and fourth child of **Terry(1785)**, and his existence is confirmed only by the family group in the 1830 US Census. His 1822 birth year is an approximation from that census, and his 1833 death is based on my guess that he died of disease at roughly the same time as his father. He would have only been eleven years old. His name is suggested by another family tree. I have not found any records on him.

Sarah Ann (Cerienne) Bradley was a daughter and fifth child of **Terry(1785)**. After her parents died, she was raised by a Mrs. Vidrine in Franklin, St Mary Parish, Louisiana. The Vidrine surname, in fact, existed in the Teche Country of south Louisiana at that time, and is at present the name of the priest at the St Martin de Tour Catholic Church in St Martinville in July, 2024.

Her obituary confirms her 9 Oct 1823 birth date in Tennessee, and other family trees place her birth location as Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. If true, this would infer that the Bradley family had stopovers on their way from Tennessee to Louisiana. I could not find the family in the 1820 US Census, which also infers they did not settle in a particular place after they left Williamson County for south Louisiana.

Sarah Ann David's obituary also confirms that she stayed with the Vidrine family in south Louisiana, and did not go north with her brothers. She was educated in French schools, baptized in the St John Catholic Cathedral in Vermilionville, and became known as Cerienne, a French version of her English name. And she married a Catholic Frenchman named Justine David (Da-veed') in about 1840 in Rapides Parish.



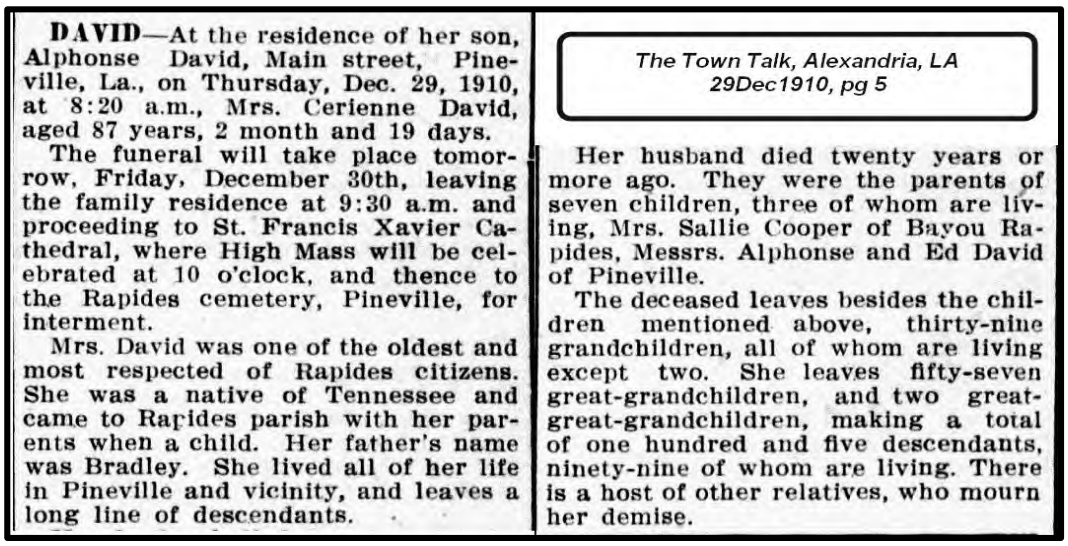
SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA RECORDS ≈ 1826-1830

Fr. Marcel BORELLA (SM Ch.: v.4, #1784)

BRADLEY, Nancy m. 23 March 1830 Benjamin TURNER - "married...according to the established order of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (Laf. Ct.Hse.: Mar.#55)

BRADLEY, Sarah Anne (Jevrey [Jeffrey] & Sarah DUNCAN) bt. 27 April 1834 at age 8 yrs. Spons: Cornelius VOORHIES fils [Jr.] & Cidalise MOUTON. Fr. Laurent PEYRETTI (Laf. Ch.: v.4, p.75, #253)

The baptismal record for Cerienne Bradley is in the archives at the St John Catholic Cathedral in Lafayette, and confirms the 27 Apr 1834 date. It is referenced in "Southwest Louisiana Records" Vol. 2C (1826-1830), by Rev. Donald J Hebert.



The Town Talk, Alexandria, LA
29Dec1910, pg 5

DAVID—At the residence of her son, Alphonse David, Main street, Pineville, La., on Thursday, Dec. 29, 1910, at 8:20 a.m., Mrs. Cerienne David, aged 87 years, 2 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Friday, December 30th, leaving the family residence at 9:30 a.m. and proceeding to St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, where High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock, and thence to the Rapides cemetery, Pineville, for interment.

Mrs. David was one of the oldest and most respected of Rapides citizens. She was a native of Tennessee and came to Rapides parish with her parents when a child. Her father's name was Bradley. She lived all of her life in Pineville and vicinity, and leaves a long line of descendants.

Her husband died twenty years or more ago. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living, Mrs. Sallie Cooper of Bayou Rapides, Messrs. Alphonse and Ed David of Pineville.

The deceased leaves besides the children mentioned above, thirty-nine grandchildren, all of whom are living except two. She leaves fifty-seven great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren, making a total of one hundred and five descendants, ninety-nine of whom are living. There is a host of other relatives, who mourn her demise.

The Teche Country of South Louisiana

Since I began genealogy, my approach has been to fill in the basic data for an ancestor, then discover the drivers underlying why the ancestor did what they did – be it a move, a job, or something else. Absent direct information, which is usually the case, I then try to divine answers from what was going on in their time and place.

My working hypothesis on **Terry(1785)** was that he was a tradesman, not a farmer, based on his pattern of migration and lack of land ownership. It turned out he was a carpenter, cabinet-maker, and furniture-maker. So, why would a carpenter living in Franklin, Tennessee, where he had a life and relatives, load his family of six onto a keel-boat and float down the Mississippi River to south Louisiana – in 1824? I have been to south Louisiana many times during my life, and today it is a rural, swampy, agricultural expanse with a huge oil industry. But, what was it like in the 1820s?

France established Caribbean settlements in 1630, and for the next 175 years they developed rich sugar plantations in Haiti. Additionally, in 1682, France claimed the Louisiana Territory, did little with it, secretly ceded it to Spain in 1762, then got it back in a land swap in 1801. In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory for fifteen million dollars, because France was drowning in debt from the Napoleonic Wars.

In 1808, a Haitian slave rebellion drove wealthy French plantation owners off the island. The Mississippi River delta had land suitable for growing sugar cane, so the planters moved to French speaking Louisiana. These planters had a distinct Caribbean, French, Roman Catholic culture, and their descendants were known as Creoles.

Also in 1762, a migration to south Louisiana occurred when France lost control of Acadia, a province of New France bordering the Canadian English Colonies. The English King required French Catholics to sign an oath declaring him to be head of the church. Those who refused were expelled, and many migrated to the French speaking Louisiana Territory. These coastal farmers and fishermen had a distinct Provincial, French, Roman Catholic culture, and their descendants were known as Acadians.

The combination of Acadian and Creole cultures, and their language dialects, developed into the Cajun culture that we know in Louisiana today.

Among the many navigable bayous of south Louisiana, the Teche Bayou (*tesh*) flows south from Breaux Bridge to the Atchafalaya River. In the early 1800s, cotton was being grown all over the South, but it didn't grow well in the wet Teche Country. When the Caribbean planters migrated there in 1808, land was cheap, and the region exploded with huge sugar plantations and sugar refineries. Slave laborer already existed from attempts at cotton farming, and that served as the workforce for the sugar planters.

Caribbean planters who had lost their land in the slave rebellion in Haiti, were now back in business. The almost instant wealth created a demand for plantation homes, businesses and buildings – which required skilled carpenters for building construction, cabinetry and furniture. The Mississippi River was teeming with boat traffic, so news of this opportunity quickly spread to Tennessee.

There were other historical macro trends at play in the Teche Country as well. The local Attakapas Indians were traders, and had peacefully interacted with the Spanish and French for centuries. Many local towns and land features bear names derived from the Attakapas language. Bayou "Teche" is from the word for snake, due to its winding course.

Riverboats carried people and cargo to and from New Orleans with the advent of steam engines around 1810. In the summer, New Orleans was a sultry haven for yellow fever, cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, and malaria. These diseases were spread to the Teche Country by travelers up and down the river, and they created epidemics that killed thousands. Living to a ripe old age in south Louisiana in that era was rare.

Louisiana Research Trip (July 2024)

I could have read more history on the internet, but it is a lot more interesting to go in person. Marion and I needed to go to Louisiana and discover answers from locals – what did attract my ancestor two hundred years earlier. In July, 2024, we went to connect the dots, and the story fascinated us.

We first drove to Alexandria, in central Louisiana to revisit the local genealogy library, so I could have a photo of me holding my book "On Being A Gudenrath" next to its shelf in the stacks. We had a great visit with the librarian and the genealogy volunteer, trading stories and seeing what I could find on later Bradleys – which was not much.

After spending the night in Alexandria, we headed south to Lafayette, and then further south to St Martinville to the local history museum. We didn't find much of relevance in the museum, but they told us the local library had a good genealogy collection and curator. Luckily, we caught Helen Gudekunst on her way out the door for lunch, but she granted us a few minutes to show us where to look. After a three hour history discussion back and forth, she really did have to go to a 3:00pm staff meeting.

Helen had grown up in St Martinville and came back to retire. Her family had been there since the founding of the St Martinville Cathedral around 1750. From her history lesson, I came away with an understanding of what the area had been like in the 1820s, and why a skilled carpenter like Terry Bradley would leave Tennessee to come to The Teche Country.

The towns along the Teche Bayou – New Iberia, St. Martinville, Franklin, Patterson, Morgan City – have grand, old plantation mansions from this period. Many are gone now due to hurricanes, fire and economics, but some that remain are open to be toured by the general public. So, we got to see examples of the craftsmanship of that era, and it is possible that we saw some of **Terry(1785)'s** work – maybe.

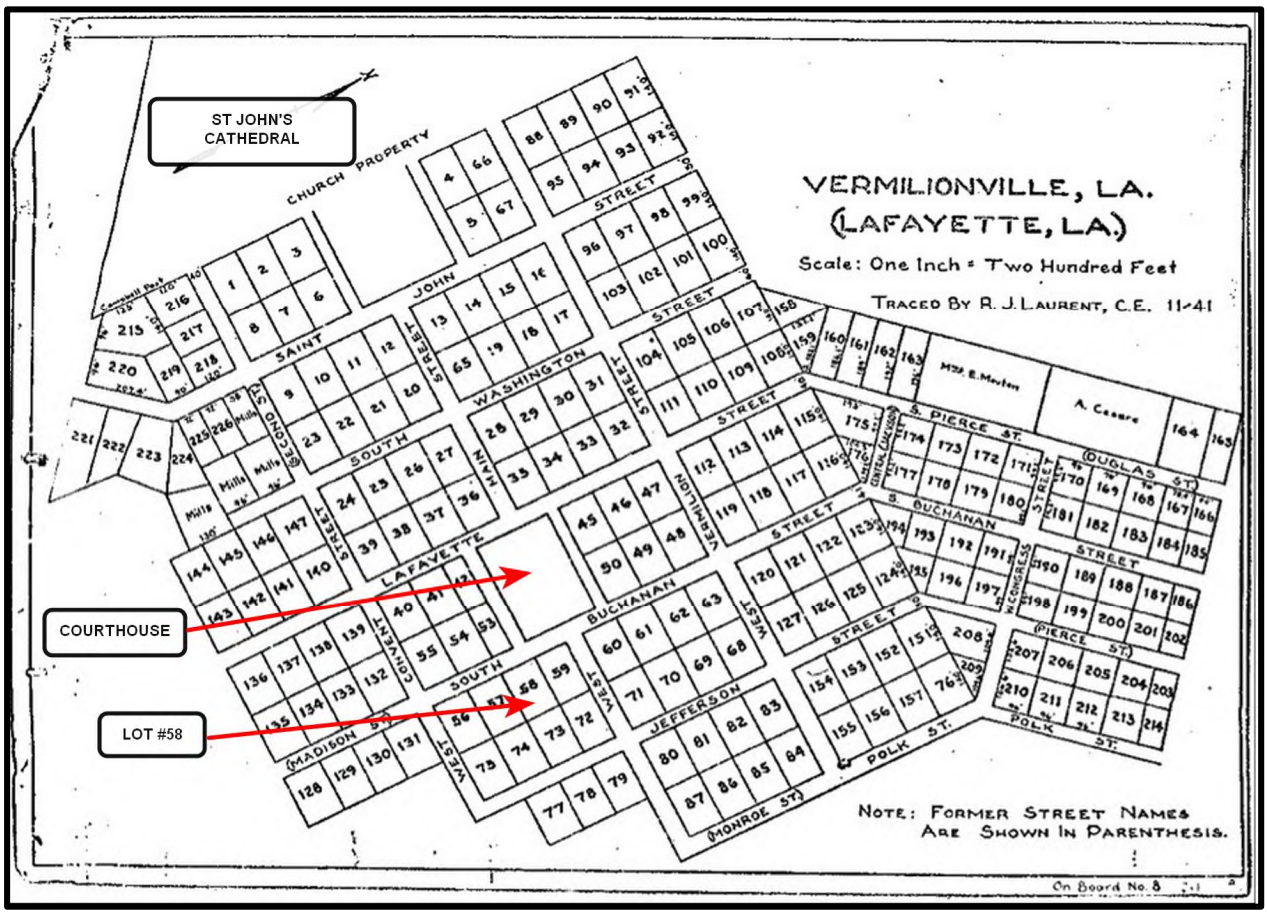
The next day we were back in Lafayette to see the beautifully recreated Vermilionville Village. We had a long visit with three docents dressed in period costumes, and learned about the local culture in the period 1821 to 1860. One docent, an Attakapas Indian, was a retired US Army master sergeant, who now taught French in a Catholic school.

Then we went to the courthouse to research Lafayette Parish records. Three land records corroborated inferences I made about **Terry(1785)'s** trade as a carpenter, cabinet-maker, and furniture-maker. Images of the land records are included in the Appendix, but they are poor quality. I also included a transcription of each record.

> **No. 826** – Dated 16 Jun 1827, is a land sale from John Reeves to Terry Bradley for Lot #58 in Vermilionville, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. In the document, **Terry(1785)** currently resides in adjacent St. Martin Parish, further south on Bayou Teche. A plat map of Vermilionville dated 1821, places Lot #58 diagonally across the street from the southeast corner of the courthouse square. The total consideration paid is $250 for land and improvements.
>
> **No. 1132** – Dated 16 Apr 1829, is a land sale from **Terry(1785)** to his son Anderson Rice Bradley for Lot #58. In the document, the sale is for the land, improvements, appurtenances and tools suitable for a cabinetry and furniture business. The total consideration paid is $550 for land, improvements and business.
>
> **No. 1269** – Dated 21 Jan 1830, is a house sale from Madam Zelia Broussard, wife of Wm Reeves, by her attorney-in-fact, John Brasseaux, Esq to Terry Bradley. The purchase includes a house, yard fences and garden where **Terry(1785) Bradley** now resides, but doesn't seem to include title to the land. The

total consideration is $480, payable in kind via cabinetry and furniture work at “common rates”, in the amount of $60 every three months until fully paid.

Marion and I went to the Lafayette Parish Courthouse twice. Both times we parked in a garage diagonally across from the courthouse. We didn’t know at the time that the garage occupied Lot #58, owned by **Terry(1785) Bradley** 200 years earlier. The courthouse is in the blank square in the middle of the plat of old Vermilionville. The original plat dates to 1821, but this image was produced by tracing the original in 1941.



Original Plat of the Town of Vermilionville circa 1821

When founded in 1821, Vermilionville was named for the adjacent reddish brown Vermilion Bayou. In the 1840s, the town petitioned to change its name to Lafayette, after the famous Frenchman, but there was already a town adjacent to New Orleans bearing that name. In the 1860s, New Orleans annexed Lafayette, renaming it the Garden District. The Lafayette name thus became available, and Vermilionville became Lafayette like on today’s maps.

4. Terry Houston Bradley (1824 – 1884) – 2nd great grandfather

***Terry H Bradley** (1824) m: Sophia Aguste Fromme (1837-1871)*
***Helena M Bradley** (1854-1889) m: John MacFee*
***Mary Aguste Bradley** (1856-1935) – my great grandmother*
***James G Bradley** (1858-1859)*
***Sarah "Sadie" Bradley** (1862-1952) a nun*
***Katherine V "Katie" Bradley** (1867-1948) m: W T Garretson*

Terry(1824) was the son and youngest child of **Terry(1785)** and Sarah, and was the only child born to them in Louisiana. He was the beginning point in my Bradley research, since he lived until 1884 and was in the 1880 US Census record. He was born in either Plaquemine Parish or St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, but there is no written record.

His parents died in the Teche Country of south Louisiana when he was under ten years old. After his parent's deaths, he was raised by his brother Anderson Rice Bradley, who was seventeen years older. In 1833, Anderson moved from Lafayette to Alexandria, Rapides Parish in central Louisiana, and nine year old **Terry(1824)** went with him. Anderson continued as a carpenter and cabinet-maker in Alexandria, and later became a nurseryman and produce merchant after a move across the Red River to adjacent Pineville.

In 1840, sixteen year old **Terry(1824)** was apprenticed to Lewis Zim, who at that time was printer and publisher of the Red River Republican newspaper in Alexandria. In the 1840 US Census, **Terry(1824)** appeared both in the household of his brother and that of Zim. In the 1850 US Census, **Terry(1824)'s** occupation was "Printer", and he lived with Zim who was "Post-Master and Printer". The timeline in Zim's 1875 obituary is informative about that era in central Louisiana.

In 1853, **Terry(1824)** married **Sophia Aguste Fromme (1837-1871)** in New Orleans. She had emigrated from Baden, Germany in 1845, with her parents Jacobus Augustus and Helena Sophia (Jannsen) Fromme, through New York City to New Orleans. Her father was a tailor and died of yellow fever in 1847, only two years after arriving in New Orleans. Her mother then married her husband's business partner, and she died ten years later, also of yellow fever.

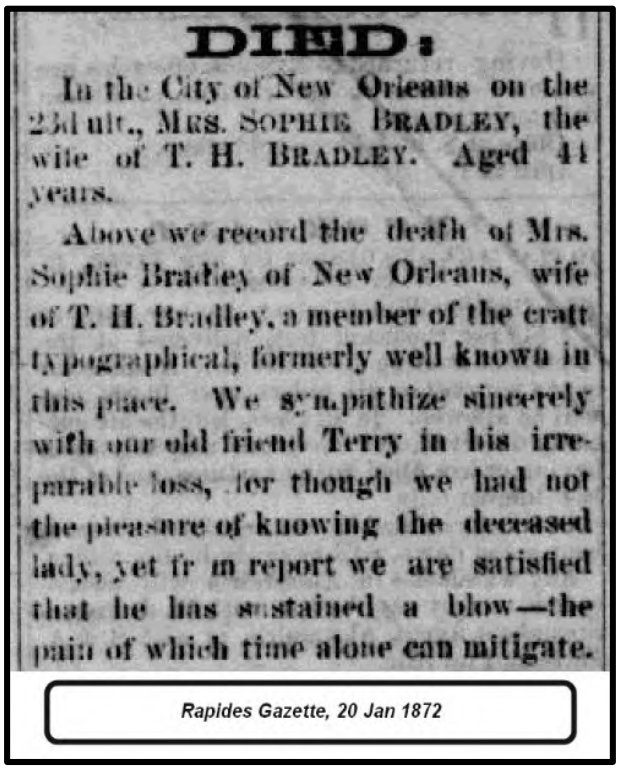
Sophia was only sixteen years old when **Terry(1824)** married her in 1853. They had four daughters, Helena, **Mollie**, Sarah and Katie, and a son, James, who died before his first birthday. Only my great grandmother **Mollie Bradley Waters** has **Terry(1824)** descendants living today. Sarah became a nun and died in 1952 at the Little Sisters of the Poor Catholic home in New Orleans. Helena and Katie both married, but neither one had grandchildren.

Terry(1824) became a commercial printer in Alexandria and in 1861 became publisher of Alexandria's Louisiana Democrat newspaper. As the Civil War ended in the South,

Alexandria was occupied by the victorious Union Army. On May 14, 1864, General Banks' army left Alexandria, and burned it to the ground on his way out of town. **Terry(1824)** lost everything, including his home, so he moved his young family to New Orleans where he resumed the printing trade.

His wife Sophia died of chronic dysentery at age 34 in Charity Hospital of New Orleans on December 23, 1871. Records show she was buried at St. Patrick Cemetery No. 1, indicating that she was Catholic. Her obituary incorrectly places her age at 41 years old.

After his wife's death, **Terry(1824)** was left with four daughters ranging in age from 4 to 17. The four daughters returned to Alexandria, and were raised by his sisters, Nancy Turner and Sarah Ann David. **Terry(1824) Bradley** lived the remainder of his life in New Orleans until his death on 8 Oct 1884 at age sixty. His death certificate shows he died at home of chronic enteritis. Records show he was buried at Cypress Grove Cemetery; however, the cemetery has no record that corroborates that. His family had been Protestant, which explains his not being buried with Sophia in the Catholic cemetery.

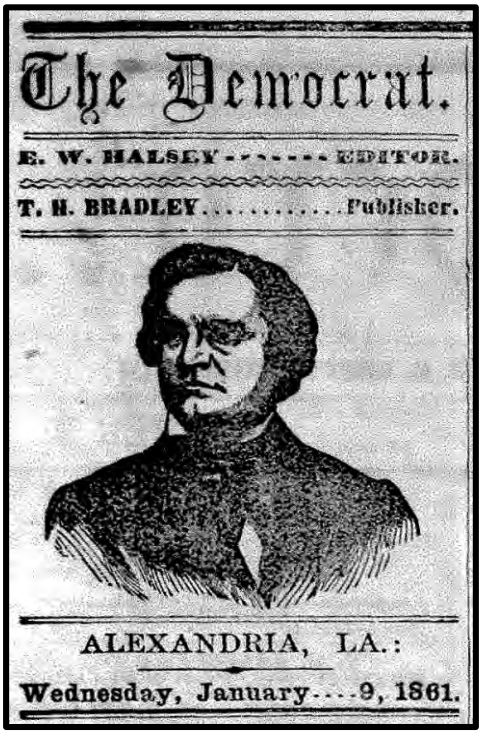


DIED:

In the City of New Orleans on the 23d ult., MRS. SOPHIE BRADLEY, the wife of T. H. BRADLEY. Aged 41 years.

Above we record the death of Mrs. Sophie Bradley of New Orleans, wife of T. H. Bradley, a member of the craft typographical, formerly well known in this place. We sympathize sincerely with our old friend Terry in his irreparable loss, for though we had not the pleasure of knowing the deceased lady, yet from report we are satisfied that he has sustained a blow—the pain of which time alone can mitigate.

Rapides Gazette, 20 Jan 1872



The Democrat.

E. W. HALSEY - - - - - - - EDITOR.

T. H. BRADLEY. . . . . Publisher.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.:

Wednesday, January . . . . 9, 1861.

Louisiana Democrat
The Weekly Town Talk
11 Oct 1884

DIED :—In New Orleans, on the 8th inst, TERRY HOUSTON BRADLEY, a native of Tennessee, aged about 57 years. The deceased was a practical printer, and was one of the first compositors that ever worked on the LA. DEMOCRAT.—He was an employee in the office of the old *Western Democrat*, the predecessor of this journal, edited by David Martin and Sam Smith, and also in that of the *Red River Republican*, edited by Lewis Zim. At the burning of Alexandria by General Banks, during the war, he was rendered homeless, and removed with his family to New Orleans, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends in Rapides to mourn his loss. In common with them, the DEMOCRAT shares their sorrow, and we drop the sympathetic tear to his memory.

DIED.—In New Orleans, on the 8th inst. JERRY HOUSTON BRADLEY, a native of Tenn., about 57 years.

He came to Alexandria in 1833, when quite a child, and was a compositor in the offices of the *Western Democrat*, afterwards the *La. Democrat*, *Red River Republican* and *Red River American*. He leaves many relatives and friends in Rapides to mourn his loss.

Lewis Zim obituary
Louisiana Democrat Newspaper
20 Jan 1875, pg 2

The death of Lewis Zim, which occurred at his home, in Winnsboro,' Parish of Franklin, on the 1st day of the present year, and which we barely mentioned in our last, calls for a more extended notice. Aside from having been always a pure man and good citizen, he was one of the oldest Journalists and printers in Louisiana, and it is fit and just that the pen which had labored with him in the same cause and sphere for many long years, should now as gratitude's offering indite a feeble, but truthful tribute to his revered memory.

Lewis Zim was born in South Carolina in the year 1812, and came to New Orleans in 1833 and worked at the case in the offices of the Louisiana Advertiser and the Louisiana Courier up to the Spring of 1838 when he was induced to come to Alexandria, and take charge of the Red River Republican, the first Democratic paper ever started in this Town, which under his guidance, aided editorially by the brains of the then Democracy, soon ranked among the best of country newspapers, and was considered and looked up to as the organ of the party till 1846, when the present Democrat stepped into existence and claimed the party reins. In 1848, our old friend, threw off his Democracy and unfurled the banner of Taylor and Fillmore, and thus full fledged became the organ of the party he had so long fought with his paper, and from that time to the *decadence* of the Know Nothing Party he stuck to his second love and fought his his old first one hard and persistently. The old organ of the unterrified, backed by sound principles, was too much however for Zim and the Reptblican, so the latter soon died for want of support, and our friend turned to other "fields and pastures green," and left old Rapides, but once more embraced his old party, and died a member in good standing in the hearts of that now re-jubilant party.

During his long residence here, Lewis Zim, never held but one office and that one he graced and filled with ability. He was Post Master of our Town from 1845 to 1853, and then the mutations of party caused him to make way for the writer of this and tip his party beaver to the old slogan: to the victors belong the spoils. In more than one sense of the word, Zim, was a remarkable man, was energetic, honest and a hard worker, and even now is kindly remembered by many of our oldest and best citizens. He leaves to mourn his death a wife, one of the best of her sex in feeble health, and a son in the flush of manhood, who seems to inherit the best traits of the father, will continue his Journal; and and both have the best and heartiest sympathy of an old friend and companion of their lamented relative.

5. Mary Aguste "Mollie" Bradley (1856-1935) – my ggrandmother

Mary Aguste "Mollie" Bradley (1856) m: Geo R Waters (1850-1936)
Mary Honoria Virginia Waters (1877-1923) – a nun
Wilhelmina "Brightie" Waters (1880-1968) m: W H Rentz
Mary George Myrtle Agnes Waters (1883-1922) – a nun
Elizabeth "Lizzie" Waters (1883-1886)
William Ernest Waters (1885-1958) m: Eva Guillory
Regina Leonille Waters (1888-1965) – m: H L Gudenrath
George Malcolm Waters (1890-1968) m: Mamie Dammon
Sadie Estelle Waters (1893-1980) m: O J Chaudoir
Mary Augusta Waters (1894-1948) m: Milton Ford
Florence Mae Waters (1896-1900)
Ellalouise Gertrude Waters (1897-1936) m: Edward Couvillon

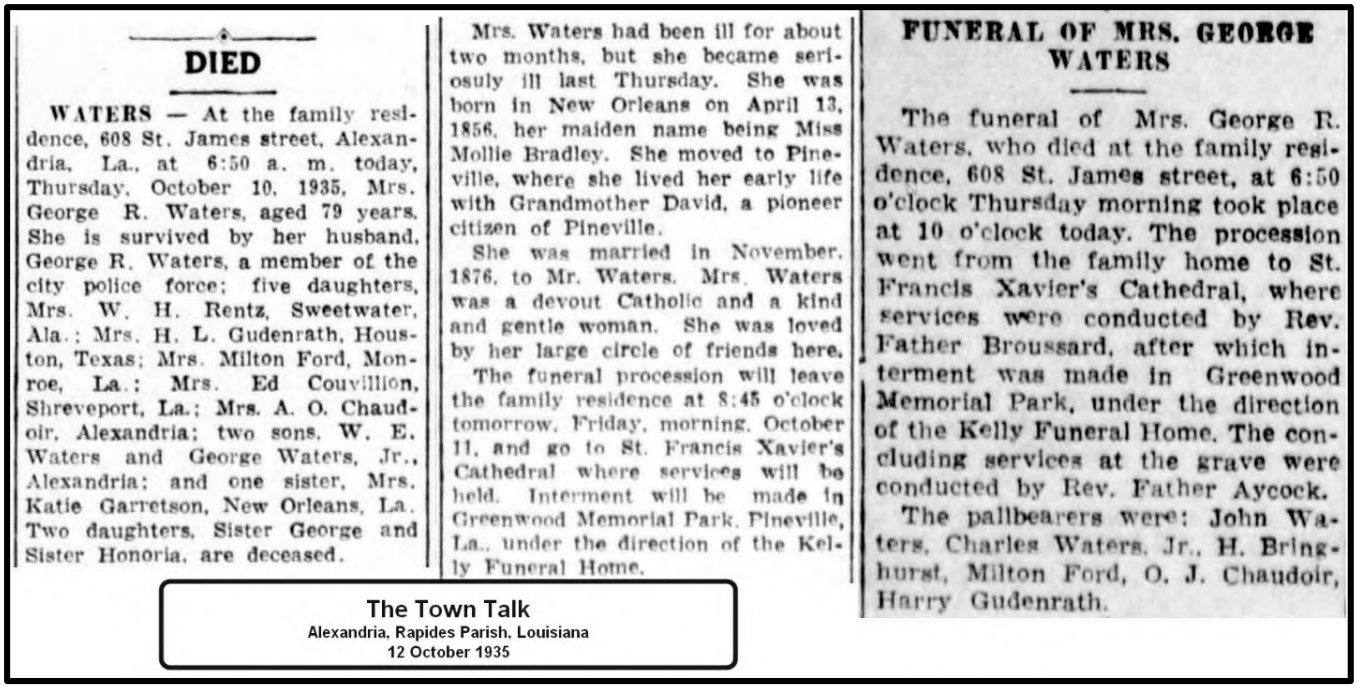
Mary(1856) Bradley was born in Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, but at age 8, her family moved to New Orleans after the city was burned by the exiting Union Army in May 1864. She lived in New Orleans until her mother died two days before Christmas, 1871, and then, at age 15, she returned to Pineville in Rapides Parish to live with her aunt Cerienne David.

Cerienne David was herself raised and educated by a French Catholic family. Her own mother had died when she was a toddler, so she would have understood that Mollie needed a mother to guide her. She was a devout Catholic, spoke fluent French, and as a true blue blood raised Mollie in a very sophisticated environment as a teenager.

Mary(1856) married **George Richard Waters** (my great grandfather) on 23 Nov 1876. He was from an old Rapides Parish pioneer plantation family, and was a partner in a saw mill. They married in the St Francis Xavier Cathedral in Alexandria and had eleven children. Two of their oldest daughters became nuns in the Order of the Sisters of Divine Providence which operated Catholic schools in Alexandria, and elsewhere. Their middle daughter, Regina, was my grandmother, and I wrote about her in my book "On Being a Gudenrath" in 2020. Mollie's obituary provides some life details, although I think it is incorrect that she was born in New Orleans. I would guess that she learned French from her Aunt Cerienne, and definitely was influenced by her devout Catholicism.

I vaguely remember my grandmother telling me that her mother was from New Orleans and that seemed to confer some status on her, which as a youngster meant nothing to me. When I discovered two candid photographs of her in my archives, and even though the photos were not labelled, I knew it was **Mary(1856)** standing next to my grandmother in front of the St Francis Xavier Cathedral in Alexandria in about 1920.

In the photos, she does carry herself with some air of importance. See for yourself – she is the older woman on the right in the first photo and on the left in the second one.



DIED

WATERS — At the family residence, 608 St. James street, Alexandria, La., at 6:50 a. m. today, Thursday, October 10, 1935, Mrs. George R. Waters, aged 79 years. She is survived by her husband, George R. Waters, a member of the city police force; five daughters, Mrs. W. H. Rentz, Sweetwater, Ala.; Mrs. H. L. Gudenrath, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Milton Ford, Monroe, La.; Mrs. Ed Couvillion, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. A. O. Chaudoir, Alexandria; two sons, W. E. Waters and George Waters, Jr., Alexandria; and one sister, Mrs. Katie Garretson, New Orleans, La. Two daughters, Sister George and Sister Honoria, are deceased.

Mrs. Waters had been ill for about two months, but she became seriosuly ill last Thursday. She was born in New Orleans on April 13, 1856, her maiden name being Miss Mollie Bradley. She moved to Pineville, where she lived her early life with Grandmother David, a pioneer citizen of Pineville.

She was married in November, 1876, to Mr. Waters. Mrs. Waters was a devout Catholic and a kind and gentle woman. She was loved by her large circle of friends here.

The funeral procession will leave the family residence at 8:45 o'clock tomorrow, Friday, morning, October 11, and go to St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral where services will be held. Interment will be made in Greenwood Memorial Park, Pineville, La., under the direction of the Kelly Funeral Home.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GEORGE WATERS

The funeral of Mrs. George R. Waters, who died at the family residence, 608 St. James street, at 6:50 o'clock Thursday morning took place at 10 o'clock today. The procession went from the family home to St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Father Broussard, after which interment was made in Greenwood Memorial Park, under the direction of the Kelly Funeral Home. The concluding services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Father Aycock.

The pallbearers were: John Waters, Charles Waters, Jr., H. Bringhurst, Milton Ford, O. J. Chaudoir, Harry Gudenrath.

The Town Talk
Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana
12 October 1935

Further Thoughts

The best advice in genealogy is to start from what you know, or think you know, and work backward from there. And bear in mind that even first person recollections can be inaccurate when recounted decades later. I did, in fact, work backwards from my grandmother in doing my research. But in writing this paper, the story made more sense to me to begin at the beginning of the Bradley family– so that's what I did.

My goal was to further understand my Bradley lineage with a degree of certainty that only comes from thorough research. I uncovered a ton of information that was new to me, and that data became the basis for assembling this genealogy jigsaw puzzle. This research paper is my attempt to put things together in a way that seems logical to me, but I recognize that there are proof gaps that probably wouldn't pass muster for membership in lineage societies.

Discovering **Edward(1726) Bradley** was critical, because there was really nothing out there about him until I found the Joyce McComb information suggesting he could be the "Terry" connection. History had passed him by, in spite of his association with Daniel Boone, his role in opening the Kentucky territory, and his signing the Cumberland Compact. It feels good to have rescued my 5th great grandfather from history's cutting room floor.

I was really gratified to find definitive information on **Terry(1785) Bradley**, and to solve the mystery of why he came to Louisiana. I love it that he was a skilled cabinet and furniture maker. I have many ancestors who were accomplished in working with their

hands, and that gene continues forward in my own generation and beyond. In fact, I have a cedar chest built by my Gudenrath great grandfather, and given to my grandfather and grandmother as a wedding gift in 1909.

And finally, as is always the case, I owe my wife Marion Holbrook the biggest thanks there is. Her editorial skills are unmatched in humankind, and her enthusiasm for our ancestry trips makes them such fun. Thank you once again, my darling!

James P Gudenrath
Austin, TX
2025

Appendix

1. **Boonesborough Photos**

2. **Edward(1726) Bradley – 7 Deposition Transcripts followed by Original Documents**

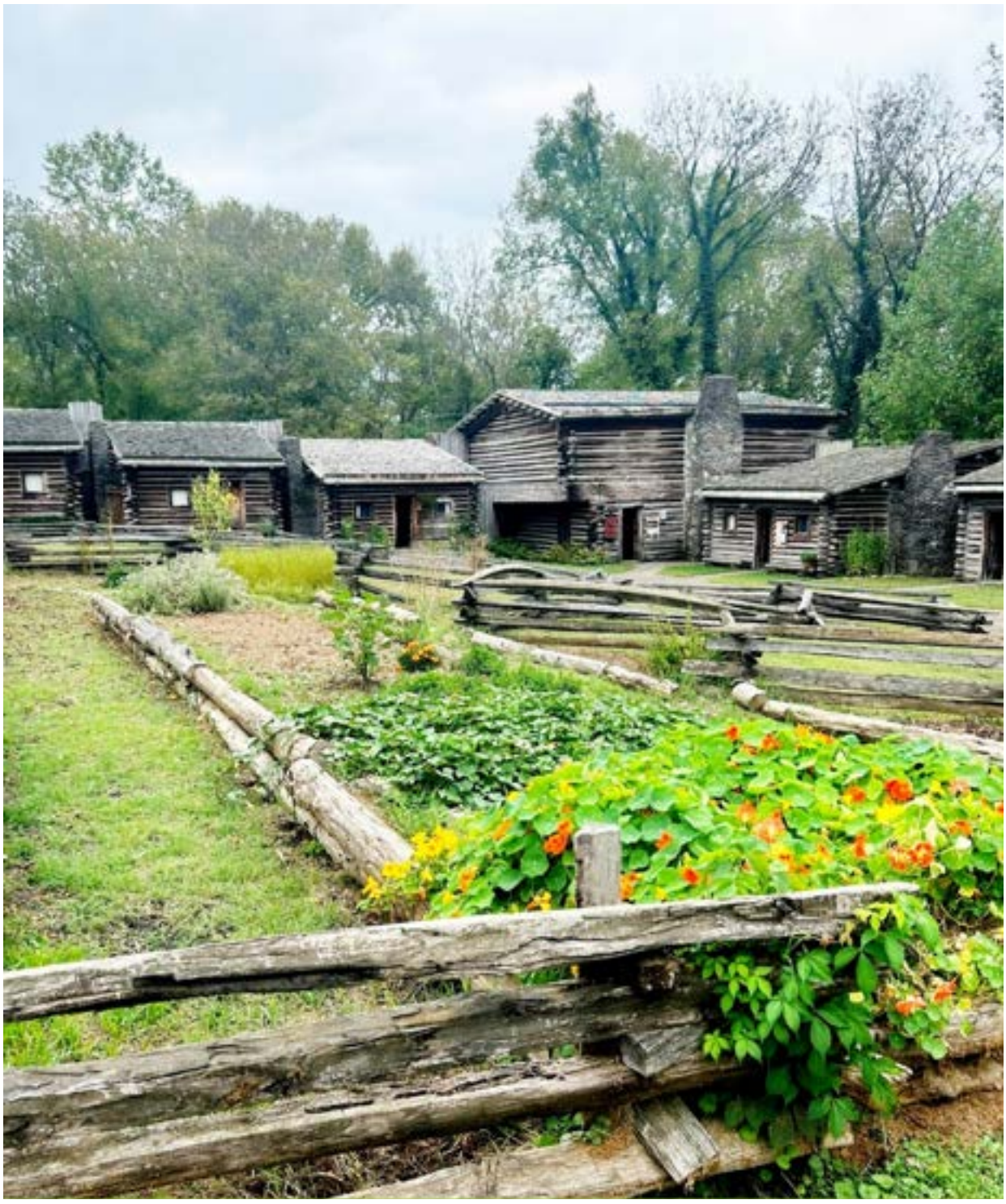
3. **Terry(1785) Bradley – Craighead/Darby v. Love/Bradley Lawsuit (1817) – Exhibits for 274 Acre Grant No. 691 to James Bradley in 1784**
   - **Pvt James Bradley Grant No. 691 for Service in the Revolutionary War - 274 Acres (1784)**
   - **Survey for Grant No 691 (1785)**
   - **James Bradley Sale of Grant No 691 (1785)**
   - **James Bradley Deposition (1791)**
   - **Thomas Bradley & Terry(1785) Bradley Depositions – Franklin, Tennessee (1823)**
   - **Craighead/Darby Lawsuit Dismissal (1825)**
   - **Edward Bradley of Missouri – Quit Claim Deed to Joseph Love (1825)**

4. **Terry(1785) Bradley – Deed Records – Lafayette, Louisiana**
   - **No.826 – 16 Jun 1827–Lot# 58 to Terry(1785)**
   - **No.1132 – 16 Apr 1829–Lot# 58 to A R Bradley**
   - **No.1269 – 21 Jan 1830–House purchase by Terry(1785)**

1. Boonesborough Photos

Signature Page of the Cumberland Compact May, 1780

Fort Boonesborough, Kentucky - 2024



AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF BOONSBOROUGH IN THE COUNTY OF KENTUCKEY.

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA HELD AT WILLIAMSBURG, COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1779. AND IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas it hath been represented to this present General Assembly that the inhabitants of the township called Boonsborough lying on Kentuckey river in the County of Kentuckey have laid off twenty acres of land into lots and streets and have petitioned this Assembly that the said lots and streets together with fifty acres of land adjoining thereto may be laid off into lots and streets and established a town for the reception of traders and that Six Hundred and forty acres of land allowed by law to every township for a common may also be laid off adjoining thereto. Be it therefore enacted, That the said fifty acres of land adjoining the said forty lots already laid off shall be and the same is hereby vested in Richard Callaway, Charles Mimms Thruston, Levin Powell, Edmund Taylor, James Estre, Edward Bradley, John Kennedy, David Gist, Pemberton Rollins, and Daniel Boone, gentlemen, trustees to be by them or any six of them laid out into lots of half an acre each with convenient streets which together with the lots and streets so laid off in the said township shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Boonsborough.

And be it further enacted, That so soon as the said fifty acres of land shall be so laid out into lots and streets the said trustees shall cause a plan thereof together with a plan of the said township as the same is already laid off to be returned to the court of the said County of Kentuckey there to be recorded, &c. &c. * *

2. Edward(1726) Bradley Depositions

Transcripts of 7 Handwritten Court Records - Evidence that was entered in land claim proceedings in Bourbon County, Kentucky 1791 – 1801.

In the seven depositions that I found, there is testimony under oath, in Edward Bradley's own words, about his role in leading settlers to land they could claim as their own on the new frontier west of the Appalachian Mountains. I transcribed the depositions, because the handwritten documents take such close attention to read. I have also included images of the actual court records at the end of each transcription, because it is interesting to see them.

In two of the depositions, Edward stated his age at the time of the deposition, and in another he stated his age at the time of the testified to activity. This testimony causes a calculation of his birth year to vary a little, but places it between 1726 and 1729. So, when he accompanied Daniel Boone as an "axe-man" in 1775 on the expedition to cut a trail through the Cumberland Gap for the Transylvania Land Company, Edward Bradley was a man of at least 45 years of age.

As is evident from his testimony in his mid to late sixties, and even his early seventies, he had a very clear memory for dates, times, people, places and physical details of events happening 15-20 years earlier. Remarkable, given that life expectancy at the time for males was probably less than fifty years old.

His seventh deposition, taken on 8 Sep 1801, is the last record I found of him in the Bourbon County Court records. Land claim proceedings continued in Bourbon County for some more years, and I have assumed that Edward Bradley, having lived a long, adventurous life, died within the next couple of years, say 1803 – but no record has been found of his death. He was probably buried on his land near Cove Spring, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and the burial location lost to time.

1. 24th December 1791

. . . Also Edward Bradley deposeth and saith that he knoweth nothing of Frances Berry claim further than by his entry, that he is well acquainted with the middle fork of Cooper's run, that in the year 1775 this deponent came to this country Kentucky and that he made improvements on the east fork of Cooper's run, and that Thomas Whitledge made an improvement on the middle fork of Cooper's run about half a mile up the said fork and that in the year 1779 at the Court of Commissioners for the District of Kentucky, Thomas Whitledge's claim was laid in by Richard Henderson, and that this deponent was then called on to prove the said claim, and that the deponent did consult with John Martin to know of him what he called the branch where Whitledge's claim lay and that he said it was the middle branch of Cooper's run, and then this deponent proved the same to be on the middle branch of Cooper's run, and further this deponent saith that the mouth of the middle fork must be where it mouths with the east branch, and that it is about three miles before Thomas Strother's and this deponent further saith that the middle fork hath another branch coming in about one mile and a half up the said branch which this deponent calls the upper fork, and one called the west fork, and if Frances Berry makes his survey above said fork it must be contrary to the distance that he calls for by his location, and further this deponent saith not.

Signed – Edward Bradley

Bourbon County Court – This day Edward Bradley at his own house before me, Charles Smith and James Brown two justices of the peace for said county and made oath that the within deposition is true agreeable to a decision from the clerk's office of the Supreme Court to us directed for this purpose. Certified under our hand and seals this 24th day of December 1791.

Signed – Charles Smith, James Brown

plainly appear therefore in the Opinion of this deponent Richard Davis's testimony cannot be true and further this deponent saith not.

Bourbon Set. Agreeable to a dedimus to us directed This day came Peter Moore before us James Brown and Nolley Conn two of the commonwealths justices of the peace for s^d. county and made Oath that the above deposition contains the truth given under our hand this 22^nd January 1794 at the house of Thomas Strothers in the presence of James Logan agent for Sellon signed James Brown, Nolley Conn

Also Samuel Sharp deposith and saith that he hath been well acquainted with the branch & place where Richard Davis by his deposition swears that Frances Berry blazed an ash tree & white hickory and cut the two first letters of his name and blacked them with powder in the year 1779, now this deponent declareth that he never saw any blaze on any tree at or near the said place & this deponent further saith that the sugartree sworn to by Richard Davis in his Opinion has been long chopped since the year 1779 & that it is not in the root as Richard Davis hath sworn and it appears to have been chaped by a large axe and not a tomahawk therefore it is the Opinion of this deponent that Richard Davis's testimony cannot be the truth

Bourbon Set. Agreeable to a dedimus to us directed This day came Samuel Sharp before us James Brown and Nolley Conn two of the commonwealths justices of the peace for said county & made Oath that the above deposition is just and true given under our hand this 22^nd day of January 1794 at the house of Thomas Strothers, James Logan agent for Sellon being present signed" James Brown, Nolley Conn

1. Also Edward Bradley deposeth and saith that he knoweth nothing of Frances Berry claim further than by his entry, that he is well acquainted with the middle fork of coopers run that in the year 1775 this deponent came to this country Kentucky and that he made improvements on the east fork of coopers run, and that Thomas Whitledge made an improvement on the middle fork of coopers run about half a mile up the same fork & that in the year 1779 at the court of com^n for the District of K^y Tho^s Whitleges claim was laid in by Richard Anderson

and that this deponent was then called on to prove the said claim
and that this deponent then did consult with Mrs Martin to know
of him what he called the branch where Whitlaws claim lay, and that
he said it was the middle branch of cooper's run, and then this deponent
proved the same to be on the middle branch of cooper's run & further
this deponent saith that the mouth of the middle fork must be where
it meets with the east branch, and that it is about three miles
below Thomas Strothers, and this deponent further saith that the middle
fork hath another branch coming in about one mile and a half
up the said branch which this deponent calls the upper forks, & one calls
the west fork, and if Francis Berry makes his survey above said fork it
must be contrary to the distance that he calls for by his location &
further this deponent saith not. Signed Edward Bradley
Bourbon Set. This day Edward Bradley at his own house before me
Charles Smith and James Brown two justices of the peace for said county
and made Oath that the within deposition is true agreeable to a dedimus
from the clerks office of the supreme court to us directed for this purpose,
Certified under our hands and seals this 24th day of December 1799 Signed
Chas. Smith J.S. Ja.s Brown J.S.
Also George Ruddle deposeth and saith that he knows nothing of
Francis Berry improvement as to his own knowledge & that he has
been well acquainted with Richard Davis for many years who is
brought forward to prove the certainty of Francis Berry claim, Now this
deponent declareth that from the knowledge he hath of said Davis he has
just reason to believe that there is not any dependence in the said Davis
as to word or oath, and as to his general character it has ever been notori-
ously infamous, and this deponent further saith that he was present when
the said Davis was charged with taking from the pocket of a drunken
man a twenty shilling bill Same River Bank, and that in some small
time after this deponent saw said Davis with Twenty shillings of like
money as was described and was dividing the same with a companion
of his and who was also charged at the same time and this deponent
further saith that he heard the said Davis confess that the Twenty shilling
bill was taken out of the pockets of the Drunken man but intimated
that it was his companion that had taken the same & this deponent
further saith that in the year 1779 when Solomon Sutton, Francis
Berry & this Richard Davis left this country that this deponent had
a mare, and that Francis Berry informed this deponent that he saw

2. January Court 1796 –

In Pursuance to an act of assembly entitled “An act to ascertain the boundaries and for other purposes and in obedience to an order of the County Court of said County issued at the last November Court thereof, we the commissioners appointed by said order, by our warrant dated December 7th 1795 did cause the following witnesses to come before us at an improvement made by William Hall in a preemption of four hundred acres granted to Edward Hall heir to said William, and the said witnesses having first duly sworn, did depose and subscribe their several depositions as follows (viz.)

Edward Bradley deposeth and sayeth that sometime in the last of May or the first of June, he being then about fifty-three years of age went as a pilot to William Hall, Thomas Hall, and others to take up land, that they came to this place, and on the last of May or first of June 1779 aforesaid he was present and saw William Hall make an improvement at this place, and within ten or fifteen feet of the place where we now stand he saw the said William Hall mark aa tree with letters, but don’t remember what they were. He further sayeth that Thomas Hall made an improvement near the place where we now are, and that he heard the said William Hall and Thomas Hall agree that they would afterwards divide their land, that each might be convenient to the spring where we now are. He further sayeth that the said William and Thomas Hall made no other improvement but this at which we are while he was in their company which was several days before and after the said first of June, and that he never knew of any other improvement made by either of the said Halls with an expectation of holding land thereby, and he further sayeth that the first time which he saw the said improvement after it was made was about two years ago when he in company with Ralph Morgan and James Emmet came near to this place, and then leaving the said Morgan and Emmet some distance behind came to this place, but the tree was then down and rotted considerably, and further he sayeth that he never saw the letters since they were made, and further he sayeth not. –

Signed, Edward Bradley

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 22nd day of December, 1795 –

Signed, James Duncan,
Alexander Mitchell,
James Denison
(Commissioners)

January court 1796.

In Pursuance to an acte of assembly intitled "an act to ascertain the boundarde of land and for other purposes" and in Obedience to an Order of the County court of said County issued at the last November Court thereof, we the Commissioners appointed by said Order, by our warrant dated December 7th 1795 did cause the following witnesses to come before us at an improvement made by William Hall in apreemption of four hundred acres granted to Edward Hall Heir to said William, and the said Witnesses being first duly sworn, did depose and subscribe their several depositions as follows (Viz) Edward Bradley deposeth and sayeth that some time in the last of May or the first of June, he being then about fifty three years of age went as a pilot to William Hall, Thomas Hall and others to take up lands, that they came to this place, and on the last of may or first of June 1779 aforesaid he was present and saw William Hall make an improvement at this place, and within ten or fifteen feet of the place where we now stand he saw the said William Hall mark a tree with letters but dont remember what they were he further sayeth that Thomas Hall made an improvement near the place where we now are, and that he heard the said William Hall and Thomas Hall agree that they would afterwards divide their land, that each might be convenient to the spring where we now are, he further sayeth that the said William and Thomas Hall made no other improvement but this at which we are, while he was in their company which was several days before and after the said first day of June, and that he never knew of any other improvement made by either of the said Halls with an expectation of holding land thereby, and he further sayeth that the first time which he saw the said improvement after it was made, was about two years ago, when he in company with Ralph Morgan and James Emmet came near to this place, and then leaving the said Morgain and Emmit some distance behind came to this place, but the bee was

2.

January Court 1796.

then down and rotten considerably. and further he sayeth that he never saw the letters since they were made. and further he saith not — Signed Edward Bradley —
Sworn to and subscribed before us this 22nd day of December 1795 - signed James Duncan, Alexander Mitchell, James Denison (Commissioners) -

Lewis Reno deposeth and sayeth that in the year 1779 some time in the last of may or first of June he being then about thirty seven years of age, he William Hall and Thomas Hall and others got Edward Bradley to go with them to shew them land and that they came to this place. and that William Hall made an improvement within a few steps of the place where we now stand. and that he saw the said William Hall chopping a tree but saw not the marks. and that all the company present considered the same to be the said William Halls improvement. and that he understood that William Hall and Thomas Hall were together at or near this place. and that he was in company with the said Halls several days before and after the making said improvements. and never knew of any other improvement made by either of the said Halls with an expectation to hold land thereby, but that at which are now are; he further sayeth that he saw no spring here as he did not Hunt for any but that he saw water here. and further he sayeth not — signed Lewis Reno —
Sworn to and subscribed before us this twenty second day of December 1795 - signed James Duncan, Alexander Mitchell, James Denison (Commissioners) —

James Emmitt deposeth and sayeth, that the fifth or sixth of June two years past he came in company with Ralph Morgan and Edward Bradley near to this place, that when they came within half a mile or a quarter of a mile of the place where we now stand, the said Bradley left the said Deponent and Morgan, and after some time the said Bradley called, and they came to him where he was at the spring where we

January Court 1796.

now are. and that the said Bradley told them that he had found the place of the improvement. he then left the Deponants and Morgan, and in his absence Morgan turned up a log which was marked with two letters one of which was W but does not remember the other. he further sayth that it was then and still is his opinion that the said Bradley found the said place without any information from any person. And further he sayeth not. signed James Emmitt Sworn to and subscribed before us this twenty second day of December 1795. Signed James Duncan Alexander Mitchel James Denison (Commissioners) The foregoing depositions were sworn to and subscribed in our presence on Tuesday the 22nd day of December 1795 at the said William Halls improvement, on the place where he made his improvement as aforesaid, by the Deponants about fifteen yards somewhat East of North from a black locust tree, which we caused to be marked with the letters following thus D M. All being done in the presence of John Grigg, Alexander Magill and Robert Martin being disinterested house keepers, inhabitants of said County of Bourbon. Given under our hands and seals the said 22nd day of December 1795.

James Duncan L.S.
Alexander Mitchel L.S.
James Denison L.S.

We the subscribers being inhabitants of the County of Bourbon and in nowise interested in the establishment of the said Halls improvement do hereby certify that we were present when the foregoing depositions were taken and subscribed as aforesaid and saw the Commissioners mark the said Black locust with the letters D M. aforesaid. Given under our hands and seals the aforesaid 22nd day of December 1795.

John Grigg L.S.
Alexander Magill L.S.
Robert his mark Martin L.S.

3. May Court 1796

The commissioners appointed on the motion of James French to take the deposition of witnesses to establish his land returned the deposition of Edward Bradley, Lewis Reno, Presley Anderson and John Harper in the following words and figures which are ordered to be recorded, to wit – "Bourbon County, to wit" "In obedience to a warrant from the County Court of Bourbon County to us directed, and pursuant to an act Entitled "an act to establish the boundaries of Land and for other purposes" we caused Edward Bradley of the age of sixty-six years to appear before us at George Maddens Improvement, who being first sworn deposeth and sayeth that in the year seventeen hundred and seventy nine he saw George Madden mark an ash tree where we now stand with the letters of his name thus GEO X MADDEN and these figures following, 1779. And he sayeth that he understood that said Madden made the said improvement with an expectation to hold land thereby. He further sayeth that the trace leading from Boonsborough to the lower blue Licks was then called the salt spring trace. And also he sayeth that he never knew the said Madden to make any other mark with an expectation to hold land thereby. And further he sayeth that said Madden having marked a tree on Coopers run was sold by the deponent that it was on his land. Said Madden then said that he did not mark it with a view to hold land thereby and further said deponent sayeth not".

Signed, Edward Bradley

Sworn to and subscribed this 19th day of October 1795 and attested,

By: James Duncan,
Joseph Petty,
Samuel Cutright,
Commissioners.

May Court 1796.

Inv of Brown's estate

An Inventory of the estate of Alexander Brown deceased was returned into Court and Ordered to be recorded.

Overseer of road

Ordered that James Payton be appointed Overseer of the road that leads from the Flat Lick to the Lower blue Licks in the room of John McClelland who is discharged therefrom, And that William Griffith Gent. allot the hands to assist him in keping the same in repair.

Testimonial granted R. Thomas

The Reverend Richard Thomas produced credentials of his ordination and of his being in regular communion with the Baptist Church. took the oath prescribed by the constitution, and together with Silas Bowles and Caleb Hall his Securities entered into and acknowledged Bond in the penalty of five Hundred pounds conditioned agreeably to law. Testimonial is granted authorising him to solemnize marriages within this state.

3.

The depo of E. Bradley &c. for Frenches land

The commissioners appointed on the motion James French to take the deposition of witnesses to establish his land, returned the depositions of Edward Bradley Lewis Reno, Presley Anderson and John Harper in the following words and figures which are ordered to be recorded to wit, "Bourbon County (to wit)" "In obedience to a warrant from the County Court of Bourbon County to us directed, and pursuant to an act Entitled 'an act to establish the boundaries of Land and for other purposes' we caused Edward Bradley of the age of sixty six years to appear before us at George Maddens Improvement, who being first sworn Deposeth and sayeth that in the year seventeen hundred and seventy nine he saw George Madden mark an ash tree where we now stand with the letters of his name thus GEOX MADDEN and these figures following, 1779. And he sayeth that he understood that said Madden made the said Improvement with an expectation to hold Land thereby. He further sayeth that the trace leading from Boonsborough to the lower blue Licks, was then called the salt spring trace. And also he sayeth that

that he never knew the said Madden to make any other mark with an expectation to hold land thereby. And further he sayeth that said Madden having marked a tree on Loopers run, was told by the deponent that it was on his Land. said Madden then said that he did not mark it with a view to hold land thereby. And further said deponent sayeth not". signed — Edward Bradley — Sworn to and subscribed this 19th day of October 1795. and attested by James Duncan. Joseph Petty. Samuel Cutbright (Commissioners) —

Depo of Lt. Reno

Also by the authority aforesaid at the same place and in the same manner having caused Lewis Reno of the age of fifty years to come before us, who being duly sworn deposeth and sayeth, that he also was present when George Madden marked the tree as is by Edward Bradley in the within deposition discribed, and that he never knew said Madden to mark any other tree with a view of holding land thereby. And further he sayeth not". signed Lewis Reno — Sworn to and subscribed this 19th day of October 1795. attested by James Duncan, Samuel Cutright. Joseph Petty (Commissioners. —

The depo of P. Anderson

Also by the same authority at the same place and in the same manner we caused Presley Anderson of the age of forty four years to come before us who being also duly sworn deposeth and sayeth, That he came out to this Country in the fall of the year 1779. and being out hunting, saw an ash tree marked as is by Edward Bradley discribed in his deposition. which he believes to be the same we are now at. And that being in company with the said Madden after the Commissioners had sat, the deponent informed him that he had seen such marked tree. and said Madden told him that he had laid his claim on that spot of Land. And further he sayeth not." signed Presley Anderson — Sworn to and subscribed this 19th day of October 1795. attested Joseph Petty. James Duncan. Samuel Cutbright. —

J. Harpers depo

Also by the same authority we caused John Harper to come before us at the same place and in the same

manner

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manner. who being duly sworn deposeth and sayeth that he is about forty seven years of age as he believes. that in June 1779 he heard George Madden say. that he had been hunting land. and was not satisfyed. and that he would get Edward Bradley to go with him. as he knew best where undisputed land lay. that he the deponent being out hunting in the spring of the year 1780 saw the tree we are now at. marked as is discribed by Edward Bradley and the company. that he was with. said it was Maddens Improvement. And further he sayeth not. signed John Harper – Sworn to and subscribed this 19th day of October 1795– attested James Duncan. Joseph Petty. Samuel Cubright – – –

We the Commissioners do hereby certify that the Depositions of Edward Bradley. Lewis Reno. Presly Anderson and John Harper as they stand on this sheet of paper were respectively sworn to and subscribed by the respective Deponants. and we marked an ash tree (that grows together at the root with the one marked by Madden about two feet up) with the letters I.E. & V.S. in the presence of John Boyd. John Hornback. John Magill and Anthony Moore disinterested Householders of the County. as witness our hands this 19th day of October 1795– signed James Duncan. Joseph Petty Samuel Cubright – – –

We do hereby certify that we were present as set forth in the above certificate. as witness our hands this 19th day of October 1795.– signed John Boyd. John Hornback. John Magill. Anthony Moore. – – –

Overseer of road

Ordered that John Allen be appointed Overseer of the road from opposite the Courthouse across allens Mill race to the corner of John Metcalfes fence. and that Thomas Jones Gent. allot the hands to work on the same. – – –

Ord. to Survey Davis's land

On the motion of John Davis. Ordered that Seth Bowles. James Sandusky and William Mitchell be appointed Commissioners under the act of assembly intitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land. and for other purposes." to establish an Improvement made by John Jones on Hinkstons fork of Licking

waters

4. October Court 1797

The Commissioners appointed on the motion of Thomas Whitledge to take the deposition of witness to establish his land returned the depositions of Edward Bradley and Robert Whitledge in the words and figures following which are ordered to be recorded, to wit, Agreeable to an order of the worshipful the July County Court of Bourbon appointing us commissioners for the purpose of taking depositions to perpetuate testimony, and establish certain calls of an entry made in the name of Thomas Whitledge on the middle branch of Coopers run waters of Licking at a small spring with the first two letters of John Townsends name cut on a tree. Sufficient proof being given that the lawful notice has been given of the time of taking such depositions. We being met at the place appointed did from thence proceed to the said spring at which place we proceeded to take the deposition of Edward Bradley who being of full age and first duly sworn deposeth and saith that sometime in the spring one thousand seven hundred and seventy six being on Coopers run, did then and there discover the letters IT cut on a tree at a spring now called Collis's spring at which said spring we have now met which letters answering to the name of John Townsend and which said Townsend this deponent in a few days after, saw after some conversation with said Townsend and mentioning said spring and letters to said Townsend gave the said improvement or right of said spring and letters to this deponent, and this deponent gave the same to Thomas Whitledge on the condition that the said Whitledge would make a conditional line with this deponent. He this deponent at that time claiming the right of what is now called the Cove spring laying to the South Eastwardly of a spring about half a mile below this place, and where the said Whitledge is now living. The line which at present divides the claim of said Whitledge from those claiming to the South Eastwardly and South-West this deponent thinks runs nearly or quite the same course said on the same grounds of the purposed conditional line. And further this deponent saith not.

Question by Thomas McClanahan – was this or the lower spring the one you entered with the commissioners for Mr Whitledge?

Answer – This

Signed, Edward Bradley

Sworn to and subscribed before George Edwards, David Hickman and James Brown Commissioners, and in the presence of George Grant and Daniel Grant witnesses attending said Commissioners, we did then and there cut the letters IT on a Honey Locust.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 23rd day of September 1797.

Signed, George Edwards,
David Hickman,
James Brown

October Court 1797.

spring this deponant was Informed by Thornton Farrow was the spring called for in Garrard Hopkins Entry of two thousand acres on Holders creek - This deponant further saith that the Company above mentioned did then name and call this creek by the name of Holders creek. and the reason why Kinkston was called for in the Entry of Garrard Hopkins. he believes was that the name of Stoner was not at that time given to what is now called Stoner. but was called Gists fork. but knowing the whole lies to Kinkson which was then well known was the reason why Kinkston was mentioned. and further this deponant saith not. Question by John Metcalfe. when did Thornton Farrow Inform you that he had made that entry for Garrard Hopkins? Answer either the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth of June 1780. signed John Holder. — Sworn to and subscribed before us David Dickman and James Brown Commissioners. and in the presence of John Boyd and Joseph Burch. witnesses attend said Commissioners at a spring between where Thomas Jones and William Phillips now lives. Given under our hands this third day of October 1797. — signed David Dickman and James Brown. —

Dep.s of Edw.d Bradley & Rt Whitledge to est.s Whitledges lands.

The Commissioners appointed on the motion of Thomas Whitledge to take the deposition of Witness to establish his land. returned the depositions of Edward Bradley and Robert Whitledge in the words and figures following which are ordered to be recorded. Towit. "Agreable to an order of the worshipfull the July County Court of Bourbon. appointing us Commissioners for the purpose of taking depositions to perpetuate Testimony. and establish certain calls of an Entry made in the name of Thomas Whitledge on the middle branch of Coopers run. waters of Licking at a small spring with the first two Letters of John Townsends name cut on a tree. Sufficient proof being Given that the lawful notice had been given of the time of taking such depositions. We being met at the place appointed. did from thence proceed to the said spring. at which place we proceeded to take the deposition of Edward Bradley. who being of full age and first duly sworn. deposeth and saith, that some time in the spring one thousand seven hundred and seventy six being on Coopers run. did then and there discover the letters I.T. cut

October Court 1797.

cut on a tree at a spring now called Collins Spring at which said spring we have now met, which letters answering to the name of John Townsend and which said Townsend this deponant in a few days after saw after some conversation with said Townsend and mentioning said spring and Letters said Townsend gave the said improvement or right of said spring and letters to this deponant and this deponant gave the same to Thomas Whitteage on the condition that the said Whitteage would make a conditional line with this deponant, he this deponant at that time claiming the right of whats now called the Cove spring laying to the South Eastwardly of a spring about half a mile below this place and where the said Whitteage is now living the line which at present divides the Claim of said Whitteage from those claiming to the South Eastwardly and South-West. this deponant thinks runs nearly or quite the same Course and on the same grounds of the purposed Conditional line. And further this deponant saith not. Question by Thomas McClanahan, was this or the lower spring, the one you entered with the Commissioners for Mr Whitteage? Answer this. signed Edw^d Bradley

Sworn to and subscribed before George Edwards, David Hickman and James Brown Commissioners, and in the presence of George Grant and Daniel Grant witness attending said Commissioners. we did then and there cut the letters T.T. on a Honey Locust. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 23^d day of September 1797. + signed George Edwards Ld David Hickman Ld James Brown Ld.

The deposition of Robert Whitteage taken to perpetuate the calls on an Entry made in the name of Thomas Whitteage of fourteen hundred acres of Land laying on the middle branch of Coopers runs This deponant being of full age and first duly sworn deposeth and saith, that in April 1776 being in company with Thomas Whitteage and Edward Bradley at the spring where we now stand, the said Bradley having received as a gift (as this deponant was informed) the right of spring and tree that was then marked T.T. from John Townsend, he the said Bradley did then and there give the same to Thomas Whitteage This deponant further saith that in a few days after Thomas Whitteage proceeded to improve at a spring about half a mile below this place and where the said Whitteage now lives at, which place this deponant did assist Thomas Whitteage to clear land and plant corn. This deponant believes the Land laid off agreeable to a conditional line at that time proposed between Thomas Whitteage and Edward Bradley is nearly or quite on the same ground and runs the same course that the lines now runs which divides the

5. June Court 1798

The Commissioners appointed on the motion of Thomas Whitledge to take the deposition of witnesses to establish the beginning and calls in an entry of fourteen hundred acres a settlement and preemption granted to Robert Whitledge on Coopers run returned the deposition of Thomas Whitledge and Edward Bradley in the words and figures following which are ordered to be recorded, to wit, “Agreeable to an order of the worshipful the County Court of Bourbon bearing date July 1797 appointing us commissioners for the purpose of taking depositions to establish certain calls of an entry made in the name of Robert Whitledge on Coopers for fourteen hundred acres land being a settlement and preemption. We now being met on the ground legal notice being given by advertising appears by the papers now before us. We did then and there proceed to take the deposition of Edward Bradley to establish the calls of the entry of the settlement of four hundred acres on the waters of Coopers run adjoining the lands of William McGee on the East side. This deponent being of full age and first duly sworn deposeth and saith that sometime in the spring 1776 being in company with Robert Whitledge and others did on or near the spot where we now stand assist the said Robert to raise a cabin for a further confirmation of which this deponent refers to an ash tree marked RW which is now visable and further this deponent saith that he well recollects having made Robert Whitledge’s Entry with the Commissioners – why he called to adjoin his settlement on Coopers run to begin half way between Bradley’s spring on the creek below which was that their division line being below his spring and about half way between Robert Whitledge’s Improvement and said Bradleys spring was the only reason. And further this deponent saith not.

Signed, Edward Bradley.

Question by Robert Whitledge – Do you know how my land was surveyed?

Answer – Yes.

Question by same – Is the land as now surveyed agreeable to agreement between you and myself?

Answer – Yes.

Sworn to and subscribed before David Hickman and James Brown Commissioners and in the presence of Reubin Fields and Elijah Roberts attending said Commissioners. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 20th day April 1798. Signed David Hickman and James Brown.

June Court 1798.

and that he saw the within deponant Patrick Logan in the
5. neighbourhood of said Improvement in the year 1778. and the
within named Deponants Thomas Dunn and Patrick Logan
in the year 1776. But that he does not know of his own
knowledge that the within discribed Improvement was
made for the within named Henry Stewart deceased. And
further this deponants saith not." Thomas Dunn, Patrick his mark
Logan John Miller. —

Bourbon County Sowit, The above depositions
taken before us who are and were appointed Commissioners
for that purpose by order of Bourbon March Court 1798. —
signed William McClelland, Thompson Ware, Teste
James McClellands. —

We the above named Commissioners do hereby
Certify that the above discribed Improvement is situate on the
North East side of a drain about twenty or thirty yards above
which stands a large ash tree marked with an ancient blaze
nearly thus 1776 that from the left hand side of said marks
a chip appears to have been since taken out, supposed to be
intended to defase the mark, that adjoint to said ash
tree stands a white walnut in a sink hole, marked seven
or eight feet above the root I.W. one Sugartree marked
I.M. and one other marked I.W. and I.M. and two small
Beech saplings marked at the head of the Sinkhole in three
different places near the root, with four notches in three
different places each. Given under our hands this 25th day
of May 1798. signed William McClelland Thompson
Ware, Teste James McClellands. —

The Commissioners appointed on the motion of Thomas
Whittedge to take the depositions of Witnesses to the Beginning and
and Calls in an entry of fourteen Hundred acres settlement
and preemption granted to Robert Whittedge on Coopers run
, returned

Dep: Edwd. Hadley and Thomas Whittedge to the Whittedge land

Establish

June Court 1798.

returned the deposition of Thomas Whitteage and Edward Bradley in the following words and figures, which are ordered to be recorded, towit, "Agreable to an order of the worshipful the County Court of Bourbon. bearing date July 1797. appointing us Commissioners for the purpose of taking depositions to Establish certain calls of an entry made in the name of Robert Whitteage on Coopers for four hundred Hundred acres Land. being settlement and pre-emption. We now being met on the ground. legal notice being given by advertising as appears by the papers now before us. We do then and there proceed to take the deposition of Edward Bradley to establish the calls of the entry of the settlement of four hundred acres on the waters of Coopers run adjoining the Lands of William McGee on the East side. This deponant being of full age and first duley sworn deposeth and saith. That some time in the spring 1776. being in company with Robert Whitteage and others. did on or near the spot where we now stand. assist the said Robert ~~Whitteage~~ to raise a Cabbin. for a further confirmation of which this deponant says to an ash tree marked RW which is now standing: And further this deponant saith that he well recollects having made Robert Whitteages Entry with the Commissioners at the time he called to adjoin his settlement on Coopers run. to begin half way between Bradleys spring on the creek below. which was that their division line being below his spring. and about half way between Robert Whitteages Improvement and said Bradleys spring was the only Reason. And further this deponant saith not. Signed Edward Bradley. Question by Robert Whitteage. Do you know how my land is surveyed? Answer yes. Question by same. Is the land as now surveyed agreable to agreement between you and myself? Answer Yes. Sworn to and subscribed before David Hickman and James Brown Commissioners and in the presence of Reubin Fields and Elijah Roberts attending said Commissioners. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 20th day April 1798. - signed David Hickman James Brown (S.)."

The deposition of Thomas Whitteage taken as above. who being of full age and duley sworn deposeth and saith. that as well as he recollects some time in April 1776 being in company with Robert Whitteage and others. did on or near the spot where we now stand

6. Bourbon County October Court 1798

The Commissioners appointed on the motion of William McGee to take the deposition of witnesses to establish an improvement made by Edward Bradley and other special calls in a settlement and preemption of fourteen hundred acres on Coopers run a branch of Licking about two miles above Grott's Settlement where Col. John Edwards now lives returned the deposition of Edward Bradley in the following words and figures which is ordered to be recorded to wit. "Bourbon County Court. We the subscribers Commissioners appointed by the County Court aforesaid under the act of assembly entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and for processioning lands" having met at the place advertised in the Kentucky Herald to wit, at a place called and known by the name of the Cove Spring (where Gabriel George now lives) on this 18th day of September 1798 we proceeded to take the deposition of Edward Bradley aged about sixty-nine years who being first sworn deposeth and saith that he this deponent in the year 1776 he believes in the month of March in company with Dominick Flanagan came from Boonsborough to the place now called McGee's or the Cove Spring and there made an improvement which improvement this deponent sold in the same year to a certain Jacob Grotts which he believes was sold by him to David McGee and by him sold to William McGee. That in the year 1779 this deponent was called on (when application was made by William McGee to the Commissioners who then sat in the County to adjust the titles to claims and to prove the improvement by virtue of which the said McGee then claimed a right to a settlement and preemption and this deponent further observes that the place now called an known by the name of the Cove Spring where a sugar tree marked this day with the letters WM by order of the Commissioners stands is the spring at which the improvement was made which was intended by this deponent when he called or stated the distance of McGee's improvement as purchased to be about two miles above Jacob Grott's which distance was upon supposition and further this deponent saith not.

Question by John Haggin – Did you ever know that William McGee or any person for him made a crop on the place where his settlement and preemption is now surveyed?

Answer – No.

Question by same – Where did William McGee raise a crop of corn?

Answer – At a place called and known by the name of McGee's Station.

Question by same – Was not the branch we are now on known by the name of the south or east fork of Cooper's run before the granting of the Certificate?

Answer – It was called the east fork.

Question by same – Did not McGee tell you he had purchased several (say four) improvements from Jacob Grott, and is not the improvement where we are one of those four improvements?

Answer – Yes.

Question by same – Where are the other improvements?

Answer – One is about half mile below this on Cooper's run, I suppose in the field now occupied by Mr George Edwards, but I do not know where the others are.

Question by same – Did you conceive this (*to be*) vacant land when the Commissioners sat?

Answer – I suppose that the person claiming under the improvement made at this spring had a right to the land in consequence of the purchase of Grott's.

Question by (*Wm McGee*) – Did you not know that the place we now are at is the place where I was about erecting a Station in the year 1779?

Answer – I do not of my own knowledge.

Question by (*Haggin*) – Did you not tell me you had directed William McGee how to make his location with the Commissioners, and did you not say he had not done it as directed?

Answer – He did not make his location as I would have wished in as much as he did not name the Cove spring and the improvement as made by me as the location thereby would have been more special.

Question by Wm McGee – You are no ways interested in this business are you? And if McGee loses his land you will neither be gainer nor loser by that event?

Answer – No, not that I know of.

Question by same – Did you make McGee's entry with the surveyor or do you know who did?

Answer – No.

Signed, Edward Bradley

Teste – George Edwards, Reuben Field – Commissioners

Bourbon County Court

We the subscribers do certify that on this 18th day of September 1798 we met at the house of Gabriel George at the place called and known by the name of the Cove Spring on Coopers run where we proceeded to take the aforesaid deposition and also caused Lewis Reno and George Coffer two disinterested housekeepers of said County to mark a sugar tree with the letters WM standing above the spring which is stated by the deponent Bradley to be the place where he made an improvement which

he sold to Jacob Grotts and which was intended to be referred to in the Commissioner's Certificate as granted to William McGee.

Signed – George Edwards, Reuben Field

Bourbon County October Court 1798

The Commissioners appointed on the motion of William McGee to take the deposition of witnesses to establish an improvement made by Edward Bradley and other special calls in a settlement and preemption of fourteen hundred acres on Coopers run a branch of Licking about two miles above Grotts Settlement where Col. John Edwards now lives returned the deposition of Edward Bradley in the following words and figures which is ordered to be recorded to wit, "Bourbon County Set. We the subscribers Commissioners appointed by the County Court aforesaid under the act of assembly entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and for procession in Lands" having met at the place advertised in the Kentucky Herald (to wit) at a place called and known by the name of the Cove Spring (where Gabriel George now lives on this 18th day of September 1798 we proceeded to take the deposition of Edward Bradley aged about sixty nine years who being first sworn deposeth and saith that he this deponent in the year 1776 he believes in the month of March in company with Dominick Hagan came from Boons Borough to the place now called McGees or the Cove Spring and there made an improvement which improvement this deponent sold in the same year to a certain Jacob Grotts which he believes was sold by him to David McGee and by him sold to William McGee. That in the year 1779 this deponent was called on (when application was made by William McGee to the Commissioners who then sat in this County adjudg

adjust the titles to claims and to prove the improvement by Virtue of which the said McGee then claimed a right to a settlement and preemption and this deponent further observes that the place now called and known by the name of the bowe Spring where a sugartree marked this day with the letters W M by order of the Commissioners stands is the spring at which the improvement was made which was intended by this deponent when he called or stated the distance of McGee's improvement as purchased to be about two miles above Jacob Lyrotts which distance was upon supposition and further this deponent saith not. Question by John Baggin, Did you ever know that William McGee or any person for him made a crop on the place where his settlement and preemption is now surveyed? Answer. No. Question by same. Where did William McGee raise a crop of corn? Answer at a place called and known by the name of McGee's Station. Question by same. Was not the branch we are now on known by the name of the south or east fork of Coopers run before the granting of the Certificate? Answer It was called the east fork. Question by same. Did not McGee tell you he had purchased several (say four) improvements from Jacob Lyrotts, and is not the improvement where we are one of those four improvements? Answer. Yes. Question by same. Where are the other improvements? One is about half mile below this on Coopers run, I suppose in the field now occupied by Mr George Edwards but I do not know where the others are. Question by same. Did you conceive this vacant land when the Commissioners sat? Answ. I suppose that

that the person claiming under the improvement made at this spring had a right to the land in consequence of the purchase of Grotts. Did you not know that the place we now are at is the place where I was about erecting a Station in the year 1779? Answer I do not of my own knowledge. Question. Did you not tell me you had directed William McGee how to make his location with the Commissioners, and did you not say he had not done it as directed? Answer. He did not make his location as I would have wished in as much as he did not name the bove spring and the improvement as made by me as the location thereby would have been more special Question by William McGee. You are no ways interested in this business are you? and if McGee loses his land you will neither be ~~[illegible]~~ gainer nor loser by that event Answer No not that I know of. Question by same Did you make McGees entry with the surveyor or do you know who did? No" Signed Edward Bradley.

Teste
George Edwards
Reuben Field } Commissioners

Bourbon County Set

We the Subscribers do certify that on this 18th day of September 1798 we met at the house of Gabriel George at the place called and known by the name of the bove Spring on Coopers run where we proceeded to take the aforesaid deposition and also caused Zeley Reno and George Coffer two disinterested housekeepers of said County to mark a sugartree with the letters

letters WM standing above the spring which is stated by the deponent Bradley to be the place where he made an improvement which he sold to Jacob Grotty and which was intended to be referred to in the Commissioners Certificate as granted to William McGee.

"Signed" George Edwards
Reuben Field

Bourbon County ſct.

I William Garrard jr clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing deposition of Edward Bradley & the certificate thereunto annexed is a true copy from the Records in my Office.

Attest Will Garrard jr

7. Bourbon County Court – 8 Sep 1801

Bourbon County Court

In obedience to an order of the District Court of Paris to us directed we have caused Edward Bradley of lawful age to appear before us at the house of Andrew Friend on the 8th day of September 1801 and he being duly sworn deposeth and sayeth that he was acquainted with John Pleak and starting from the year 1782 and that he used to hunt with him in this country frequently.

Question by John Purviance – Do you know of any traces crossing Stoner leading to the Salt spring?

Answer – One, which is Bryan's trace crossing Stoner at the mouth of Houston which they said led to the blue lick.

Question by same – Do you know of Pleak marking trees in this country when you and him were together?

Answer – I did, at two different places.

Question by same – Was not one of these on the south side of and the other on the north side of I believe Mullin's trace?

Answer – Yes.

Question by same – What kind of marks were there that Pleak made?

Answer – The letters JP and a heart or diamond between the two letters or his name in full.
Question by James Dupey – How far were you personally acquainted with this trace above mentioned?

Answer – From Bryan's Station across Stoner a few miles.

Further this deponent saith not.

Edward Bradley

Bourbon County Ct

7. In obedience to an Order of the District Court of Paris to us directed we have caused Edward Bradley of lawful age to appear before us at the house of Andrew Friend on the 8th day of September 1804 and he being duely sworn Deposeth & sayeth that he was acquainted with John Pleak & Stalked from the year 1782 & that he used to hunt with him in this Country frequently—

Quest by John Fenwick, Do you know of any traces crossing Stones leading to the Salt spring— Ans. One, which is Bryans trace crossing Stoner at the mouth of Houston which they called to the blue Lick— Quest by same, Do you know of Pleak marking trees in this Country when you & him were together Ans. I did, at two different places Q— by same were not one of them on the South side of Stoners and the other on the north I believe below Mullins trace Ans. Yes— Quest by same, What kind of marks were those that Pleak made— Ans. the letters I P & a heart or diamond between the two letters or his name in full Quest by Jas Duffey— How far were you personally acquainted with this trace above mentioned— Ans. from Bryans station across Stoner a few miles further this Deponent saith not

Edwd Bradley

We also call for Wm Guire to come before us at the same place and hour & time a trace and being of Lawfull age Testifieth and saith— That he this deponent was acquainted with John Pleak twenty years past question By John Pedin do you know of Pleak marking any trees in this Country while you was in company with him answer Yes as many as five at least question by the same how did Pleak General mark the said trees answer with I P & and a heart between— and Pleak said that he generally marked the same way in order that he might distinguish his marks from

We have also caused Samuel Boone Junr to come before us at the same time & place before mentioned, and being of lawful age to wit of forty two years, Deposeth & saith that he has been in this Country ever since the year 1779 Quest by Jno Pulliam How many traces do you know that cross Stones leading to the Salt Spring on Licking — Ans. In the year 1792 I was acquainted with one trace that led from Strodes Station a cross Stones to the upper blue licks & also in about the year 1793 I was acquainted with another trace leading from Strodes Station crossing Stones some small distance below the mouth of Indian Creek leading to said licks

Quest by Jno Pulliam Did not Donaldson empty into Stones on the North side Answ Yes — [And further this Deponent saith not

Samuel Boone Junr

We do hereby certify that the foregoing depositions were sworn to & subscribed at the time & place mentioned in our presence, said notice being acknowledged by Mr Duffey and we have fully inserted the above Testimony of Edward Bradley John McGuire & Samuel Boone Junr — Given under our hands this 8th day of September 1804 —

Peter Pleasants

We do Certify That Edward Bradley Proved his attendance as a witness in the Suit Duffey vs Henderson & others, he has attended one day at Lindenwood in all 5/9. Given under our hands this 8th day of Sept 1804

Peter Pleasants
And Friend

Any other persons — question by the same whether
were Those marks on the North or south side of Stoner
Answer On the North — question by the same did
You know of any leading traces to the Salt Spring or fine
Stoner in the year of Eighty 1780 Answer I did —
know of three two to the Lower Blue Licks and one
to the left for the Lower Trace crossing at the mouth
Nobletton and one at Mc mullins Spring and Another
At boe the mouth of donaldsons — Creek — Leading to
the Upper blue Lick — quest. By James Dupuy
What is your age at this present time
from the Information of my parents I am Thirty five the
First day of Lefft march — question by the same in
what Year was there trees marked by Blick to
Between the Years — Whether it was Between the
Years of Eighty & Eighty 1780 - or 1784 —
Ans. Between the years 1781 & 1784
Quest by John Buviance — How long have you been
acquainted with the above Traces — Ans. From
1780 till that part of the Country was settled — Quest
by same — Did you ever see a tree marked below Mc
Mullins trace — Answ. Blick showed me a tree marked
Stoner & Lytle Lytle did Live which he said he had
marked — And further this Deponent saith not

Quest by same, Do you not now recollect of another trace
leading a crop Stoner & Lytle passing by Harrods Lick
to the Lower blue Licks — Answ. Yes which I did not recollect
when I mentioned the other traces, And further this Deponent
saith not

Quest by same, is not Stoner & Lytle's first buck
trace that empties into Stoner Lytle's Lick on the Salt Spring trace that leads by
Harrods Lick — Answ. Yes — Quest by same, is not Donaldson's the first
buck that empties into Stoner on the North side between the upper trace mentioned by
you Answ. Yes [And further this Deponent saith not

John Mc Gowen

MILITARY WARRANT. TENNESSEE

No. 683

3. Terry(1785) Bradley - Craighead/Darby Lawsuit

County Davidson

Name Bradley, James

Acres 274

Grant No. 656

Issued 8" Dec 1787

Warrant No. 691 Entry No.

Entered

Book No. 63 Page No. 232

Location On E fork of
Whites Creek

Military Warrant No 691 to survey land for James Bradley issued on 27 Apr 1784.

State of N° Caro[lina]

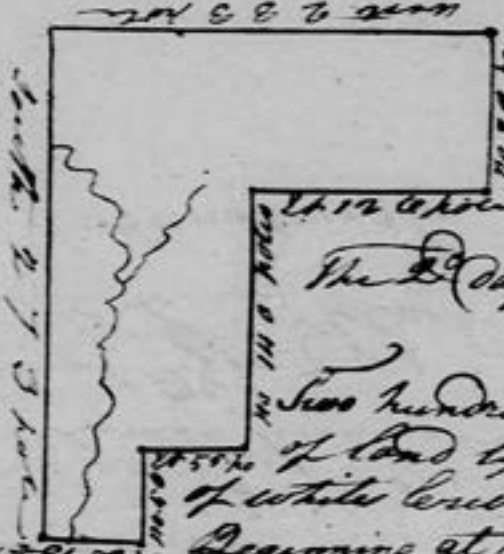
The Honble Jas Glasgow Esq[r] Secretary of State

To Colon[l] Martin Armstrong Greeting you are hereby required to Lay off and Survey for James Bradley a private ——— in the line of this State

Two hundred & seventy four Acres of Land within the limits of the Land reserved by Law for the Officers and Soldiers of the Continental line in this State Observing the Directions of the Act of Assembly in such Case made and provided for running out Lands Two just and fair Plans thereof with a Certificate to each thereof you are to Transmit to my Office within the time limited by Law.

Given under my hand at Hillsbro this 27th Day of April 1784.

W Williams D Sec[y]



State of North Carolina } One hundred
Davidson County } pole Warrant

By Vertue of a Military
Warrent from the Honble Board
of Notary No 691 Entered
the 2d day Feby 1785 Surveyed for
James Bradley
Two hundred and seventy four acres
of Land lying on the East fork
of White Creek on Brazos fork
Beginning at a Hickory and Elm on the
line running East fifty two poles to an Elm
thence north fifty poles to Sugartree Gleens Corner
thence East fifty five poles to Cane Brazos line then
thence north One hundred and forty poles to Blackwal
ing Corner thence East One hundred and twenty
six poles to two Elms thence north Eighty three
Poles to a Stake thence west two hundred and Sixty
three poles to a Stake thence South Two hundred
and seventy three poles to the Beginning

Samuel McGowan
Joseph Lowry Clerk
Wm Armstrong Surv

R. Nelson Deputy

Survey for James Bradley of 274 acres located on the E. Fork of White's Creek in Davidson County, Tennessee on 2 Feb 1785.

B

Know all men by these presents that I James Bradley of the County of Fayette and State of Virginia, do acknowledge myself my heirs and assigns justly indebted to Alex. Nelson, his heirs and assigns the just and full sum of two hundred Pounds Virginia currency. But to be void on condition the above named James Bradley his heirs and assigns do make a good and lawful deed to all the land he is entitled to as his military claim in Davidson County, and State of North Carolina, within six months after said deed is obtained out of the Surveyors office unto the above named Alex. Nelson his heirs & assigns, that then the above obligation to be void or else remain in full force and virtue in law. Given under my hand and seal this 25th March 1784 James Bradley [seal]

Test Edward Bradley

James Bradley sale of land grant to Alex Nelson, who assigns it to Joseph Love.

N.B. The words within six months after such deed is obtained out of the Surveyors office was interlined before signed

Also the above named Nelson is to be at all the expence of locating and surveying the land

James Bradley [seal]

I hereby assign the within obligation to Joseph Love for value received witness my hand this 19th May 1798

A. Nelson

Test Wm. Cruthers

by Robt. Nelson atty in fact

A Copy

Test R. McLaverock Clk

James Bradley May 10th 1793

Territory of the United States &c

State of North Carolina No 656. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Know ye that We pursuant to an act of said General assembly intitled "an act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Continental line &c and in consideration of signal bravery and persevering zeal of James Bradley a private in said line, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said James Bradley a tract of land containing two hundred and twenty four acres lying and being in our county of Davidson on the East fork of White Oak on Strayers fork Beginning at a hackberry and Elm on Mitchels line, running East fifty two poles to an Elm, North to a Dogwood & Gum corner on Daniel Strayers line, thence north to a Black Oak his corner one hundred and forty poles thence East one hundred and twenty six poles to two Elms, thence north eighty three poles to a stake, thence West two hundred and thirty three poles to a stake, thence north two hundred & twenty three poles to the Beginning, With all woods waters rivers mines &c hereditaments & appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining, to hold to the said James Bradley his heirs & assigns forever &c. Which land was surveyed for the said Bradley By Robert Atchison Dy in consequence of a Military warrant No 591. Dated Feby 2d 1785

the Grant Signed Richard Caswell With Seal of the State affixed and dated Dec.r 8th 1787
Counter Signed — W.m Williams D.Secy
Andrew Ewing D.R

State of Tennessee
Davidson County } Register Office

I Matthew Parrow Register for said County do Certify that the aforegoing contains a true Transcript taken from the record in my office in book C page 146 given under my hand at office in Nashville September 19th 1817

M. Parrow

State of N.Carolina
Grant to Jas Bradley
No. 3274 acres

Copy

X

Exhibit C.

Exhibit C to 1817 Craighead/Darby v Joseph Love & James Bradley - Military Land Grant from North Carolina to James Bradley for Revolutionary War service.

In Pursuance of the enclosed commission to me directed from the Supreme Court of Equity for the 4th Circuit at Nashville in the State of Tennessee I have caused to come before me at the office of Elihu S. Hall in Nashville on the 22nd day of January 1823. Thomas Brady, aged about fifty years and Jesse Brady aged about thirty seven years, witnesses in certain matter of controversy now depending in the said Supreme Court of Equity, between Patrick H. Darby and David Craighead Complainants and Joseph Love & als Defendants - Thomas Brady being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith as follows —

Question 1st by Joseph Love one of the Defendants — Did you know James Brady during the Revolutionary war or since?

Answer — I did —

Question 2. by Same — Was he a soldier and what company did he serve in to the best of your knowledge and recollection?

Answer — He was a soldier — and was in General Washingtons Life guards, as I heard him say — he did not live near when I did — after he was discharged he came on by my father, and it was then on his way home to his father — which was about fifty miles distant from my father

Question 3. by Same — Is he dead and if so when did he die? —

Answer — He is dead, and died in Kentucky as I understand and believe —

Question 4th by Same — Have you not understood that Edward Brady of Missouri, formerly of Kentucky, is his son —

Answer — Yes, I have understood so —

Question 5 by Same — Did said James Brady live in North Carolina, when he entered the service?

Answer — He was raised in Surry County or Iredell County in North Carolina — and lived there before and after the war — some time after he was discharged he came out to Kentucky with his father — and as he informed me became out to Tennessee and told me he owned several pieces of land ~~Question 6 by Same~~ — in Tennessee —

Question by Patrick H. Darby – Had Isaac James Bradly any other children but Edward Bradly?

Answer – I understood he had, but that they are all dead but Edward Bradly –

S. L. Bradley

James Bradly being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth and saith –

Question 1st by Joseph Lee – Did you know James Bradly during the Revolutionary War or since?

Answ – I did know him since the war –

Question 2d by same – Was he a soldier and what company did he serve in to the best of your knowledge or recollection?

Answ – I have heard him say that to the best of my recollection that he belonged to Capt. Nelsons company, of Genl Washingtons life guards –

Question 3d by same – Is he dead, and if so where did he die?

Answer – He died in Lafayette County & State of Kentucky, and I saw him buried – some – where about thirty one or two years ago – He was half brother of mine –

Interr 4th by Same - Have you not always understood that Edward Brady of Missouri formerly of Kentucky, is his son?-

Answ - Yes - I lived about a mile from James Brady when Edward was born - and he was always the reputed son of James Brady

Interr 5th by Same - Had James Brady any other children than Edward?

Answer - He had but one other - named William and he died ~~in the~~ during the late war with Great Britain in Canada or somewhere to the northward -

~~Further the Deponent saith not~~

Interr 6th by Same - Did you know Edward Brady, brother to said James Brady, and did you know Thomas Martin of Kentucky - and if so, are they both dead?.

Answer - I knew Edward Brady brother of Jas James - but was not acquainted with Thos Martin - I have often heard of him - ~~Edward Brady~~ I have understood they are both dead

further the deponent saith not Jerry Bradley

State of Tennessee The foregoing depositions of Thomas Bradly and Terry Bradly were sworn to and subscribed before me at the time and place mentioned in the caption are are in my hand writing. The Defendant Joseph Love as well as one of the complainants Patrick H Darby being present — Given under my hand and seal this 22d. June 1823.

E. Talbot [seal]

Commissioner of affidavits

Depositions of Thomas Bradley and Terry Bradley in a lawsuit over title to land in Williamson County, TN pending before the Tennessee Supreme Court of Errors and Omissions, and styled Craighead & Darby v. Joseph Love and James Bradley. From the depo's I have identified the Bradleys as: General Thomas Bradley (1765-1849), Terry Bradley (1789-1833), and Captain James Bradley (1752-1792). See Gudenrath Family Tree by Jim Gudenrath on ancestry.com for details on these individuals.

10/11/2024

ordered adjudged and decreed by the court that the said original and supplemental bills be dismissed and that the complainants pay the costs

Benjamin Seawell Jr Complainant

vs

Daniel Cheny & als Defendants

On motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that this cause be remanded to the rules

Court adjourned till to morrow morning 8 O'clock

M. Catron

Wednesday 25th Sept 1835. Court met according to adjournment present The Hon John Catron Judge &c

David Craighead & Patrick H Darby Complainants

vs

Joseph Love James Bradley & Edward Bradley Defendants

Be it remembered that the above cause came on to be heard upon the original amended & supplemental bills, answers, exhibits and proofs, before the Honorable John Catron Judge &c. When it appeared to the court that the warrant for 270 acres by virtue of which the land in dispute was entered had been sold by James Bradley to whom it originally issued to Alexander Nelson who on the 16th March 1784 sold the same to James Cooper who on the 17th May 1786 transferred the same to William Sagins who on the same day transferred the same to the defendant Joseph Love who in the same year 1786 entered upon and took possession of the land and has held the same ever since claiming for himself and has since obtained the legal title. It is therefore considered adjudged and decreed by the Court that the complainants bill of complaint be dismissed & that the complainants pay the costs of this suit and that the defendant recover the same

---

Joshua Haw Complainant

vs

Austin Cannon & William M Gryder Defendants

Be it remembered that on the 26th day of May 1838 before the Honorable John Catron Judge the above cause came on to be heard on the bill & answer of Cannon and replication thereto in the presence of Counsel on both sides, and it appearing that no step has been taken by complainant since April rule 1836 to bring defendant Gryder before the court, and more than two terms having elapsed since that time it is considered by the Court that said Complainant has failed to prosecute his bill and that it ought for this reason to be dismissed as to defendant Gryder; and it is ordered by the court that it be dismissed as to him accordingly. This cause having come on for hearing as to defendant Cannon on the bill answer and replication without proof it is ordered by the court that said bill be dismissed

Registered January 10th 1825

Joseph Love
&
Edward Bradley

This Indenture made this twenty sixth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred & twenty four between Edward Bradley of the county of Cooper in the State of Missouri of the one part and Joseph Love of the County of Davidson and State of Tennessee of the other part. Witnesseth that whereas there was issued by the State of North Carolina to James Bradley my father a grant for two hundred and seventy four acres of Land in Davidson County State of Tennessee number 656 and dated the eighth day of December 1787. and also in pursuance of a certificate issued for a part of said grant by the State of Tennessee for sixty three acres a grant issued by the State of Tennessee in the name of James Bradley number 16856 dated the fifth day of April 1822. Also in the County of Davidson Tennessee. And whereas said James Bradley the grantee has departed this life leaving me as his heir and heir in his lifetime sold the said warrants which passed by assignment of his bond to said Joseph Love by whose procurement said grants issued. Now this Indenture Witnesseth. that I the said Edward Bradley in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar to me in hand paid have granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said Joseph Love his heirs and assigns all my right, title & interest in said two tracts land situate in Davidson County and held by said grants to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever against the claim of me the said Edward Bradley my heirs and assigns but not warranting the same against the claim of any other person. In witness of which I have hereto set my hand and seal this date first above

Edward Bradley Seal

Test Ignatious P. Gwin. Robt M'Gavock

State of Missouri County of Cooper

Be it remembered that at a circuit court held for said county on the twenty sixth day of July in the year 1824 appeared in open court Ignatius P. Gwin & Robert M'Gavock the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing deed of conveyance and being duly sworn say they saw Edward Bradley execute said Indenture and acknowledge the same as his act & Deed

Probate

In testimony of which I Robert P Clark clerk of said court have hereto set my hand and seal of office this date above Seal

Robt P Clark.

State of Missouri Cooper County.

I David Todd sole and presiding Judge of said court do hereby certify that the above attestation of Robert P Clark clerk of said court is in due form and all faith and credit is due to his attestation as such Given under my hand this twenty sixth day of July in the year 1824

Certificate

David Todd

State of Tennessee Davidson County Sc.

As clerk of said county court I have received the Tax on the within Deed of Conveyance

Nathan Ewing.

Indenture Deed from Edward Bradley conveying any claim or interest he may have by inheritance in 274 acres of land in Davidson County, Tennessee claimed by his father in Grant No. 656 on 8 Dec 1787, and later sold to Joseph Love. Edward Bradley signed this deed in the presence of witnesses and a notary in Cooper County, Missouris in 1824.

This Edward Bradley later moved to a farm in Collin County, Texas, where the city of McKinney stands today - 2025.

4. Terry (1785) Bradley - Lafayette, LA Land Records

State of Louisiana } No. 826
Parish of Lafayette }

Before me Thomas B Brashear, Judge and Ex Officio Notary Public within and for the Parish aforesaid personally came and appeared Joseph Reeves a resident and inhabitant of the Parish aforesaid and he declared and confessed that whereas on the fourth day of November anno domini 1826 at the case of Andrew Hodges versus Samuel Williams he became the Purchaser of the following described property sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid under execution in the aforesaid cause to wit: a certain town lot situated in the Town of Vermilionville and described in the plat of said town as Lot No.58, and fronting on the west side on Madison Street and bounded on the north by Lot No.59 together with all the improvements standing thereon and the said appearer further declared that he had this day granted, bargained, sold, assigned it over and delivered in full properly to Terry Bradley of the Parish of St Martin who is here present and accepts the form to wit: all the right, title, interest, and demand of him the said Joseph Reeves in and to the above described Lot of ground together with all the improvements standing thereon, thence warranting and defending the title of said ground against the lawful claims of him the said Joseph Reeves, his heirs and assigns only, and to have and to hold the form to the only proper benefit and enjoyment of the said Terry Bradley, his heirs and assigns forever. ----------

It is perfectly understood by and between the contracting parties that Dan Mouton Jr had a prior legal claim on said Lot and improvements for the price of one hundred and ten dollars with the interest accruing thereon which sum the said Bradley takes upon himself to pay to the said Mouton and further pays unto the said Joseph Reeves the sum of one hundred and forty dollars for consideration of the above sum which he the said Joseph Reeves acknowledges to have received and hereby giving to the said Bradley a full discharge for said sum. In testimony whereof the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands at my office in the town of Vermilionville on this fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven in the presence of John Young and William Rivers notaries who have signed their presence with the contracting parties and on the said Judges and notary after first reading. – one word erased before signing – ----------

Notaries: /s/ Joseph Reeves
John Reeves
Thomas Brashear /s/ Terry Bradley

/s/ John Reeves /s/ Thomas B Brashear Parish Judge
Notary Public

It is officially understood and agreed after signing the above and forgoing act of sale that the said Reeves transfers to the said Bradley all the title which he purchased in virtue of the said Sheriff's sale and all right to claim damages or rent upon the property sold by said Sheriff and from the day on which the said sale was made hereby subrogating the said Bradley to all his rights and privileges with regards to said property and particularly to any right of action which he might in law have maintained against a

certain Samuel Williams for any illegal detention of said property or any injury which he may have committed to the fines at the time of said Sheriff's sale or for any rent which may have accrued in consequence of the pro possession of said property by the said Samuel Williams. ----------

Parties to the above act have this day added the above clauses to the foregoing sale and have signed the form before me the Judge & notary aforesaid to the above act on this twenty seventh day of June anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven in presence of John Gray and William Reeves witnesses who have signed their presence with the aforesaid parties and me the undersigned Judge and notary of the Parish of Lafayette after due reading. ----------

Witnesses: /s/ Joseph Reeves

John Reeves /s/ Terry Bradley
Thomas Brashear

/s/ John Reeves /s/ Thomas B Brashear Parish Judge
Notary Public

Recorded April 11, 1828 in Book
No 1 pages 288-289-290
W J Martin

State of Louisiana } 447 No 826
Parish of Lafayette }

Before me Thomas B Brashear Judge and Ex Officio Notary Public within & for the Parish aforesaid Personally came and appeared Joseph Reves a resident inhabitant of the Parish aforesaid who declared & confessed that whereas on the fourth day of September Anno Domini 1826 at the Suit of Andrew Hodge Jacobs & Samuel Williams he became the Purchaser of the following described Property sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid under Execution in the aforesaid Cause to wit a certain Town Lot situated in the Town of Vermillionville and described in the Plat of said Town as Lot No 78, and fronting on the West [illegible] on Madame Stout and bounded on the North by Lot No 89 together with all the Improvements standing thereon and the said appearer further declared that he had this day granted Bargained sold assigned set over and delivered in full Property to Terry Bradley of the Parish of St Martin who is now present & accepts the same to him all the right title interest and demand of him the said Joseph Reves in and to the above described Lot of ground together with all the Improvements standing thereon hereby warranting & defending the title of the same against the Lawful claims of him the said Joseph Reves his heirs & assigns only and to have and to hold the same to the only proper use benefit and enjoyment of him the said Terry Bradley his heirs and assigns forever - it is perfectly understood by & between the Contracting Parties that Jean Mouton Junr has a privileged claim on said Lot & Improvements to the sum of One Hundred & ten dollars with the interest accruing thereon - Which sum the said Bradley takes upon himself to pay to the said Mouton - and further pays unto the said Joseph Reves the Sum of One Hundred & forty dollars in consideration of the above sale which sum the said Joseph Reves acknowledges to have received hereby giving to the said Bradley a full discharge for said sum - In Testimony Whereof the Contracting

Parties have hereunto Set their hands at my office
in the City of Carondelet this 25th day
of June One Thousand eight Hundred & Twenty
seven in presence of John Long and William Record-
Witnesses who have signed their names with the
Contracting Parties after me the said Judge & Notary
after due reading - one word erased before signing -
Witness
John Long

Joseph Reed

Jerry Bradley

P. Record

Pt. Wm Christian Ex Judge
& Not. Pub.

It is Specially understood and agreed, after signing
the above & foregoing act of sale - that the said Reed
transfers to the said Bradley all the title which he
Payed by virtue of the said Sheriffs sale and all right
to claim damages or rent upon the Property sold by
said Sheriff and from the day on which the said
sale was made, hereby subrogating the said Bradly
to all his rights and Priviledges with regards
to said Property and particularly to any right of
action which he might in Law have & maintain
against a certain Samuel Williams for any illegal
detention of said Property or any injury which he may
have committed to the same since the time of said
Sheriffs sale or for any rent which may have accrue
to the consequence of the possession of said property
by the said Samuel Williams

The Parties to the above act have this day added
the above clauses to the foregoing sale & have signed
the same before me the Judge & Notary aforesaid to
the above act on this Twenty seventh day of June

Anno Domini One Thousand eight Hundred and Twenty seven in presence of John Grig and William Reed Witnesses who have signed their presents with the aforesaid parties and me the Undersigned Judge and Notary of the Parish of Lafayette after due reading —

Witnesses —

Joseph Reed

Wm Grig

Wm J Bradley

Robt Monthan Pro Judge

Wm Pike

Recorded Official 11th 1828 in Book

No 1 pages 288-289-290

Duplication

State of Louisiana }
Parish of Lafayette}

No 1132

Be it remembered that on this sixteenth day of April anno domini one thousand eight hundred twenty-nine before me Thomas B Brashear Judge and Ex Officio Notary Public in and for said Parish personally came and appeared Terry Bradley a resident and inhabitant of said Parish who declared and confessed that he had this day granted, bargained, sold, assigned over and delivered in full property to his son Anderson R Bradley also of said Parish and is here present and accepts the form to wit: one certain lot of ground in the town of Vermilionville and Parish aforesaid containing ninety-six feet fronting on Madison Street with the depth of one hundred forty feet marked and numbered on the property plat of said Town No 58. ----------

The said lot of ground is sold with the buildings and improvements thereon situated and the many belongings of said buildings connected as a work shop for the purpose of carrying on and executing cabinet work the said appearer also grants, bargains, sells, assigns and delivers in full property to the aforesaid Anderson R Bradley all the working tools and implement of any and every description now contained in said shop belonging to the cabinet making business of the present vendor does by these presents warrant and forever defend the title of said lot of ground together with the shop tools and implements therein and thereon to be free from the lawful claims of all and every person or persons whatever and to have and to hold the same to the only proper benefit and enjoyment of him the said Anderson R Bradley his heirs and assigns forever. ----------

The present sale is made for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty dollars which sum the said Anderson R Bradley engages to pay to the said Terry Bradley in one and two years from the date of these presents by signed instrument. ----------

The parties to these presents have waived the receipt of the notary and the producing in these presents the certificate required by the 3328th article of the Civil Code of the State. ----------

In testimony thereof, the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands at the office in the town of Vermilionville and Parish of Lafayette aforesaid on the day and year above written and do in presence of John King and Basil C Crow witnesses who have signed their hands with the contracting parties and with Judge and notary aforesaid after their reading. The words (Basil C Crow) interlined before signing.

Witnesses:

T Bradley

A R Bradley

/s/ Thomas B Brashear, Parish Judge
and Notary Public

No 1132

Be it remembered that on this Eighteenth
day of June Anno One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Thomas B Bradley Judge and Crippen
Clerk of the Court for said Parish personally came and
appeared Wm Bradley a resident of Rutherford Parish
and acknowledged that he had this day granted
bargained sold and delivered unto John
Anderson R. Bradley all of said Parish and
said Bradley the Same to hold the said
to the Extent of two hundred acres be the same
more or less Bounded as follows Viz Beginning
at a Stake on the Eastern Bank of Duck River
Thence East One hundred and forty poles to a Stake
Thence North for the quantity of One hundred and forty poles to a Stake
Thence West to the Eastern Bank of said River &c &c
Thence down the Meanders of said River &c &c
to the Stake with the Buildings Improvements
Appurtenances and thereunto belonging said Buildings Improvements
the purpose of carrying on & operating cotton
Machines also grants bargains Sells & assigns
unto the said Bradley his heirs and assigns
and implements of every description
belonging to the Cotton making
and for ever defend the title of said Lot of ground together with
the Right and Improvements thereon and thereunto belonging to
the said John Anderson R Bradley his heirs and assigns
against the lawful Claims of all and every Person or Persons
whatsoever under him and to hold the Same to the only proper
use benefit and advantage of him the said Anderson R Bradley
his heirs and assigns forever

The foregoing Sale is made for and in Consideration
of the Sum of Five Hundred and fifty Dollars
which sum the said Anderson R Bradley engages to

State of Louisiana }
Parish of Lafayette}

No. 1269

Be it remembered that on this twenty-first day of January anno domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty before me Thomas B Brashear Judge and Ex officio Notary Public within and for said Parish and therein domiciled personally came and appeared Hubert Chargris of the Parish aforesaid who appears and acts as the agent and attorney in fact of Dame Zelia Broussard, wife of William Reeves of the Parish aforesaid duly authorized and empowered, who declared and confessed as agent and attorney in fact as aforesaid that he had this day granted bargained sold assigned it over and delivered in full property to Terry Bradley a resident inhabitant of the Parish aforesaid, who is here present and accepting the same to wit: One certain dwelling house, garden and yard fence lying, being and situated in the Parish aforesaid near the Town of Vermilionville and situated on the lands of John Brasseaux, Esq. and the same where the said Terry Bradley now resides which house garden and fence and the vendor hereof warrants and forever defends the title thereof to be free from all lawful claims of all and every person and persons whatever and to have an to hold the same to the only proper benefit and enjoyment of him the said Terry Bradley, his heirs and assigns forever. ----------

The present sale is made for and in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred and eighty dollars to be paid in good merchantable furniture or cabinet work at cash price equitable to the common demand of the country as follows, to wit: the sum of Sixty dollars at the expiration of every three months from the date of these presents until the whole debt is extinguished and all sums not punctually paid agreeable to the terms of these presents to bear interest at the rate of ten percent per annum from the time due until paid; ----------

And further to giving the payment of the aforesaid sum of Four Hundred and Eighty dollars agreeable to the terms of this sale the aforesaid house is to remain mortgaged and hypothecated in favor of the said Zelia Broussard, her heirs and assigns until the proper and final payment of the purchase money. ----------

The parties to these presents have waived the receipt of the notary producing in this sale the certificate required by the 3328th Article of the Civil Code of this state. ----------

In testimony hereof the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands at my office in the Town of Vermilionville and Parish aforesaid on the day and year above written in the presence of Anderson R Bradley and John Gray witnesses who have signed their presence with the contracting parties and the said Judge and notary after due reading. ----------

Witnesses -

/s/ H Chargris

/s/ A R Bradley

/s/ T Bradley

/s/ John Gray

/s/ Thomas B Brashear, Parish Judge
Notary Public

State of Louisiana }
Parish of La Fayette }

~~No~~ No 1269

Be it remembered that on This Twenty first day of January Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Before me Thomas B Bradley Judge and Ex officio Notary Public within and for said Parish and State aforesaid domiciliated personally came and appeared Hubert Chargois of the Parish aforesaid who appears and acts as the agent and attorney in fact of Dame Felicie Broussard wife of William Rowe of the Parish aforesaid duly Authorized and empowered who declares and Constitutes as agent and attorney in fact as aforesaid That he had This day Granted bargained Sold assigned set over and delivered his right property & Title Unto Terry Bradley a resident & habitant of the Parish aforesaid there present and accepting the same to wit

One Certain Dwelling house, garden and yard fence lying being and situated on the Parish aforesaid near the Town of Vermilionville and situated on the Lands of John Brannon Esq^r and the same whereon the said Terry Bradley now resides which house Garden fence &c the Reader hereof may more at large discover Hereby warranting and forever defending the title thereof to be free from the Lawful Claims of all and every person and persons Whatsoever and to have and to hold the same to the only proper use benefit and enjoyment of him the said Terry Bradley his heirs and assigns forever.

The present Sale is made for and in Consideration of the Sum of Four Hundred and Eight dollars to be paid in good Merchantable Furniture or Cabinet Work at Cash price Suitable to the Common demands of the Country as follows to wit The Sum of Fifty dollars at the Expiration of every three months from the date of these presents until the whole debt is extinguished and all Sums not punctually paid agreable to the tenor of these presents to bear interest at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum from the time due until paid

And further to secure the Payments of the

aforesaid Sum of Four Hundred and Eight Dollars agreable to the tenor of this sale the aforesaid Bound Vt. is to remain Mortgaged and hypothecated in favor of the said Silas Broomfield, his Heirs & assigns until the Just and finale payment of the Purchase Money

The parties to these presents have waived the necessity of the Notary producing in this sale the Certificate required by the 3326 Article of the Civil Code in this State

In Testimony of Which the Contracting parties have hereunto set their hands at my Office in the Town of Vermilionville and Parish aforesaid on the day and Year above written in presence of Andrew R. Bradley and John Long witness who have signed these presents with the Contracting parties and me the said Judge and Notary after due reading

witness

A R Bradley

John Long

Thos Broomfield

Silas Broomfield

Thos P Wharton Par Judge

Ex Off Pub